



**FOREIGN  
BROADCAST  
INFORMATION  
SERVICE**

# ***Daily Report***

---

## **China**

FBIS-CHI-90-041  
Thursday  
1 March 1990

# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-90-041

### CONTENTS

1 March 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

##### General

Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing .....	1
U.S.-ROK Military Training [XINHUA] .....	1
Japanese Defense [XINHUA] .....	1
Japanese Relations [XINHUA] .....	1
Hong Kong Citizenship [XINHUA] .....	1
Cambodian Settlement [XINHUA] .....	1
Qian Leaves Geneva for Official Visit to Iraq [XINHUA] .....	2
Officials Discuss Asian Games Preparations [XINHUA] .....	2
World Bank To Resume Jiangxi Agriculture Loan [XINHUA] .....	2
Shanghai Military Factory Joins Joint Venture [XINHUA] .....	2

##### United States & Canada

Relations Committee's Shafer Meets Leaders .....	3
Li Peng [XINHUA] .....	3
Li Tieying [XINHUA] .....	3
Article Views Fang Lizhi, U.S. Relations [CHENG MING 1 Mar] .....	3
U.S. Criticized on Human Rights Comments [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 1 Mar] ..	4
Article Views Bush Budget 'Message' [JINGJI CANKAO 12 Feb] .....	4

##### Soviet Union

'Sources' Say Li Peng To Visit USSR 23 Apr [Tokyo TV] .....	6
---	---

##### Northeast Asia

Vice Premier Tian Meets Japanese Visitors [XINHUA] .....	6
Beijing Radio on Cheney's Asian Tour [Beijing International] .....	6

##### Southeast Asia & Pacific

Envoy to UN Pledges Aid to Cambodian Refugees [XINHUA] .....	7
Commentary Views Vietnam Stand at Jakarta Meeting [Beijing International] .....	8

##### Near East & South Asia

Qin Jiwei Meets Bangladesh Prime Minister [XINHUA] .....	8
Bahraini Foreign Minister on Upcoming Qian Visit [XINHUA] .....	9

##### Sub-Saharan Africa

Ambassador to Zambia Meets Nelson Mandela [XINHUA] .....	9
--	---

##### West Europe

Article Analyzes Polish Party Split [LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION 19 Feb] .....	9
--	---

## Latin America & Caribbean

'Dispatch' Forecasts Nicaraguan Election [RENMIN RIBAO 25 Feb]	10
--	----

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### Political & Social

Article Cites Li Peng-Li Ruihuan Quarrel [Hong Kong CHENG MING 1 Mar]	12
Li Peng, Others Mourn Zhu Rong's Death [XINHUA]	13
Yang Shangkun, Others Pay Respects to Xu Deheng [XINHUA]	14
Party Narrows Vice Presidential Candidates [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 1 Mar]	15
Vice Premier Tian Jiyun Visits Shanxi Province [XINHUA]	15
Vice Premier Yao Yilin Visits Shaanxi Province [XINHUA]	16
Zou Jiahua, Minister on Shanghai Working Tour [XINHUA]	17
Qiao Shi Conducts Shanghai Inspection Tour [XINHUA]	17
State Councillor Chen Junsheng Inspects Hainan [Haikou Radio]	17
Nationalities Minister Reaffirms Autonomy Law [CHINA DAILY 1 Mar]	18
Li Xiannian on Learning From Lei Feng-Type [XINHUA]	18
Macao-Zhuhai 'Secret' Escape Route Uncovered [Hong Kong PAI HSING 16 Feb]	19
TV Coverage of 12th Session of Seventh NPC [Beijing TV]	21
KMT President Qu Wu on Cooperation With CPC [RENMIN RIBAO 23 Feb]	21
Communist Students Receive Further Indoctrination [HONGKONG STANDARD 28 Feb]	23
Article Questions Students' Legal, Moral Sense [MING PAO 1 Mar]	23
Commentator Article Praises Young Heroes [RENMIN RIBAO 19 Feb]	24
Officials Expect Antinepotism Regulations [CHINA DAILY 1 Mar]	24
Article Refutes Necessity of Multiparty System [GUANGMING RIBAO 18 Dec]	25
Article on Appropriate Degree of Opening [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 19 Feb]	27
Article Views Cai Yuanpei's 'Meaning of Freedom' [RENMIN RIBAO 12 Feb]	27
Unstable Factors in Xinjiang, Tibet Cited [XINHUA]	29

### Military

Yang Baibing Addresses Commendation Meeting [XINHUA]	30
Reporter Interviews Soldier-Singer Xu Liang [RENMIN RIBAO 14 Feb]	31
Army Paper Editorial Stresses Political Work [RENMIN RIBAO 1 Mar]	32
Article Discusses Future War Pattern [JIEFANGJUN BAO 9 Feb]	33
PLA Reports 'Upsurge' in Lei Feng Emulation [XINHUA]	34
Commentator Views Military Installation Protection [RENMIN RIBAO 24 Feb]	35

### Economic & Agricultural

Vice Minister Reviews Spark Program Benefits [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 15 Feb]	36
--	----

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

### East Region

Shandong People's Congress Session Opens 25 Feb [Jinan Radio]	40
Shandong Economic, Trade Symposium Ends [Jinan Radio]	40
Shanghai Court Sentences Taiwan 'Spies' [Shanghai Radio]	41

### Central-South Region

Guangdong SEZ Tables Market-Oriented Reforms [HONGKONG STANDARD 22 Feb]	41
Guangdong Supervisory Conference Concludes [Guangzhou Radio]	42
Guangdong Students Conduct Social Investigations [Guangzhou Radio]	42

Guangxi Returns Over 77,000 Vietnamese Refugees [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 1 Mar]	42
Guan Guangfu Attends Hubei Enterprise Conference [Wuhan Radio]	43
Guan Guangfu Watches Hubei Revolutionary Drama [Wuhan Radio]	44
Hubei Reports Anticorruption Drive Results [HUBEI RIBAO 25 Jan]	44
Wuhan Police Crack Hubei Prostitution Ring [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	46
Hunan Outlines 1990 Financial Tasks [Changsha Radio]	46
Hunan's Chen Bangzhu Discusses Town Enterprises [Changsha Radio]	46

### Southwest Region

Guizhou Congress Hears Crime Fighting Reports [Guiyang Radio]	47
Secretary Yang Rudai Attends Sichuan Trade Fair [Chengdu Radio]	47
Sichuan Governor Discusses Reform Achievements [Chengdu Radio]	47
Zhang Haoruo Views Sichuan Construction System [Chengdu Radio]	47
Sichuan Drug Traffickers Get Death Sentence [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	48
Tibet Leaders Visit Martial Law Troops [Lhasa Radio]	48
Tibet Holds Reception To Celebrate New Year [Lhasa Radio]	48
Pu Chaozhu Addresses Yunnan Theory Study Class [Kunming Radio]	49
Yunnan Governor Delivers 1990 Work Report [Kunming Radio]	49
Yunnan Discovers 146 People Exposed to AIDS [YUNNAN RIBAO 8 Feb]	51

### North Region

Article Profiles New Tianjin Mayor Nie Bichu [LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION 19 Feb]	52
---	----

### Northwest Region

Gansu Meeting Discusses Spring Planting [Lanzhou Radio]	53
Shaanxi Meeting Considers Spiritual Civilization [Xian Radio]	53
Xinjiang Cadres Go To Grass-Roots Level [Urumqi Radio]	54

### TAIWAN

Administration, Development Planned for Spratlys [Taipei Radio]	55
Ministry Predicts More East Europe Trade [CNA]	55
Premier Li Gives Report at National Assembly [Taipei Radio]	55
President Li Stresses Importance of Faith [Taipei Radio]	55
Liang Su-jung Elected Head of Legislative Yuan [Taipei Radio]	55
Three Violent Protesters To Be Prosecuted [Taipei Radio]	56

### HONG KONG & MACAO

#### Hong Kong

Li Peng Meets Chamber of Commerce Delegation [XINHUA]	57
Wang Bingqian Meets Delegation [XINHUA]	57
Liberal Legislators Deplore Draft Basic Law [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 1 Mar]	57
New Group To Work for 'Better Hong Kong' [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 26 Feb]	58
Leaders Consider 'Immediate' Refugee Repatriation [HONGKONG STANDARD 1 Mar]	59



## General

### Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing

#### U.S.-ROK Military Training

OW0103104490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0851 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that the large-scale U.S.-South Korean joint military manoeuvres constitute an obstacle to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

The manoeuvres will also poison the atmosphere of dialogue between the North and the South of Korea, thus they cannot but cause public concern, the spokesman said at a weekly news briefing.

China has all along been concerned about the development of the situation on the Korean peninsula and hopes to see a gradual relaxation of the situation there, he said.

He said the United States and South Korea should stop actions detrimental to the relaxation of the situation in that region.

#### Japanese Defense

OW0103092290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0856 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that with regard to Japan's effort to strengthen its defence capabilities, China's position is known to all: China hopes that Japan will act prudently in view of the historical lessons.

The spokesman made the remark at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon when asked about China's position on disarmament in Asia since both the United States and the Soviet Union reportedly expressed that they will reduce their troops in Asia and that the United States has asked Japan to share more defence duties.

The spokesman said that the military presence of the two superpowers and their arms race in the Asia-Pacific region constitute a major source of tension in that region.

"We have consistently urged them to stop the arms race, including their rivalry for maritime superiority, to reduce and withdraw as soon as possible all their military forces stationed on foreign soil, and to dismantle their overseas military bases," the spokesman said.

#### Japanese Relations

OW0103110190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1030 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said at the weekly news briefing

here today that China hopes the Sino-Japanese friendly and cooperative relations return to normal at an earlier date.

The spokesman made the remark when asked on China's expectations on the second cabinet of Toshiki Kaifu of Japan.

#### Hong Kong Citizenship

OW0103111390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1049 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)—China expressed the hope again today that Britain will refrain from its wrong practice of unilaterally announcing the change of the citizenship of some Hong Kong residents.

"By this measure the British side has seriously violated the solemn commitment it has made in the Sino-British Joint Declaration and in the relevant agreements between the two sides," Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Li Zhaoxing said at a news briefing here this afternoon, as he commented on the communication in reply to members of the British Parliament jointly by Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and Home Secretary David Waddington on the "right of abode scheme."

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry had expounded the clear-cut position of the Chinese Government on the unilateral decision of the British Government to announce the change of the citizenship of some Hong Kong residents on December 30, last year, Li said.

"We express our hope once again that the British side will, in the interest of the overall situation, refrain from this wrong practice," he said, adding that the Chinese side reserves its right to take appropriate measures on the issue.

He pointed out that the Chinese side's memorandum released at the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration made it clear that all Chinese compatriots in Hong Kong, holding "passports for British dependent territories citizens" or not, are Chinese citizens. The said Chinese citizens shall not enjoy the right to British consular protection in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or other regions in China on account of holding a British passport.

Under the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China, he said, any Chinese citizen residing in China who wishes to acquire a foreign citizenship must first apply and obtain approval to forfeit his or her Chinese citizenship.

#### Cambodian Settlement

OW0103112090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1106 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)—The result of the Third Jakarta Informal Meeting on the Cambodia issue shows once again that the main obstacle blocking a political settlement of the Cambodia issue still comes

from Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

"We hope that all parties concerned will continue their efforts for pushing ahead the process of a political settlement of the Cambodia issue," the spokesman said in response to a correspondent at a news briefing.

### **Qian Leaves Geneva for Official Visit to Iraq**

OW2802204390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1545 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Geneva, February 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen left here this morning for Iraq for an official visit after attending a multilateral disarmament conference.

During his three-day stay here, Qian delivered a major speech at the disarmament conference in which he explained China's principal positions on disarmament, and met director Jan Martenson of U.N. Office in Geneva and Secretary-General Kimatina of U.N. conference on disarmament.

The U.N. conference on disarmament is the only multilateral disarmament talks mechanism in the world and therefore plays an important role in world disarmament.

### **Officials Discuss Asian Games Preparations**

OW2602225690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1528 GMT 26 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 26 (XINHUA)—South Korea is China's arch rival in the gold medal race at the 11th Asian Games this summer, a top Chinese sports official said here on Monday.

Yuan Weimin, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and vice-president of the Beijing Asian Games Organizing Committee (BAGOC), was speaking at a BAGOC working conference here.

Chinese are to compete in all the 27 medal sports and two demonstration sports at the games and they are seeking for the top place on the final medal table, as they had done in the two previous Asiad, Yuan said.

To achieve the goal, the Chinese delegation have to win more than 100 gold medals.

Chinese have pinned their medal hopes mainly on 12 events—athletics, swimming, shooting, weightlifting, gymnastics, diving, rowing, canoeing, wushu, fencing, judo and cycling, and will try to go all out in soccer, basketball, volleyball, table tennis and badminton, according to the vice-minister.

The September 22-October 7 games are expected to draw some 6,000 to 7,000 athletes, including 425 from Chinese Taipei, some 4,000 journalists from home and abroad, over 1,000 VIP guests and up to 180,000 tourists.

Preparations are all being done on schedule and construction for competition venues are to be completed by this May, according to Zhang Baifa, vice-mayor of Beijing and vice-president of the BAGOC.

Zhang said that the success of hosting the Beijing Asian Games would lay a solid foundation for any possible Chinese bidding for Olympic Games.

### **World Bank To Resume Jiangxi Agriculture Loan**

OW2802125490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0637 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Washington, February 27 (XINHUA)—The World Bank approved this morning the resumption of a loan of 60 million dollars for an agricultural program in China's Jiangxi Province.

Barber Conable, president of the bank, told XINHUA that the World Bank has not established detailed schedule for loans to China, but it "will move ahead" in resuming old loans and providing new loans.

The international financial institution suspended last June seven loans originally planned for China.

"We have seen no reason for a significant delay of the schedule," Conable said, noting that some are "very good" in China's efforts to slow down the economic reform.

Conable, who is leaving tomorrow for Thailand to attend the world conference on education for all, paid high tribute to China's effort to eliminate illiteracy and improve primary education.

He said that the bank's plan to increase lending for education program in developing countries in the next three years will "have effect on China as well."

### **Shanghai Military Factory Joins Joint Venture**

OW2102225490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0654 GMT 21 Feb 90

[Text] Shanghai, February 21 (XINHUA)—The Shanghai LK Electrical Company Ltd, which is joint venture by the Shanghai Nankong Military and Machinery Factory, Denmark's LK-NES (SEA) PTE Ltd and a Hong Kong company, began operating today in Shanghai.

A local official said it was the first time for a military factory to cooperate with foreign factories to produce electrical equipment.

The joint venture will use Danish technology to produce domino series electrical equipment, the official said.

Experts say the factory will be helpful in the modernization of power distribution equipment.

## United States & Canada

### Relations Committee's Shafer Meets Leaders

#### Li Peng

OW0103115890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1115 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng exchanged views on Sino-American relations and on other issues of common interest with a delegation from the U.S. National Committee on U.S.-China Relations here yesterday.

In a meeting with the delegation led by Raymond Shafer, chairman of the committee, Li said that following the Sino-American Shanghai Communique, and especially after the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, the two countries' relations entered a period of smooth development with the joint efforts of both sides.

He said the present difficulties in the two countries' relations, which we would not like to see, were not caused by the Chinese side.

However, he said, despite the difficulties and differences between the two countries, there is one common point they share, namely, the Sino-American relations can be restored and developed.

He said Sino-American relations are not based on common social systems and ideologies but on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which were written into the three Sino-American communiqués. He said China would not like to see these principles infringed upon.

He continued that both the Chinese and American peoples cherish friendly feelings toward each other. To restore and develop Sino-American relations of friendship and co-operation is in the fundamental interests of the two peoples. He said this is why he holds that difficulties in the two countries' relations will be overcome and that the prospects are bright.

Li said the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations has made contributions to the development of Sino-American relations. He said that he appreciated the delegation's visit to China at a time when the two countries' relations are going through a difficult period. And he hoped that all American friends concerned with Sino-American relations will continue to make active efforts to restore and develop the ties between the two countries.

The delegation is here for a three-day symposium on Sino-American relations at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

#### Li Tieying

OW0103120690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1138 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)—Li Tieying, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Education Commission, met a delegation from the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations of the United States here today.

The two sides exchanged views on Sino-U.S. cultural and educational exchanges frankly and sincerely.

During the meeting, Li reiterated China's consistent policy of sending students studying abroad.

The delegation, led by Chairman of the National Committee of the U.S.-China Relations Raymond Shafer, came here for a three-day symposium on Sino-U.S. relations at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

### Article Views Fang Lizhi, U.S. Relations

HK0103055590 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese  
No. 149, 1 Mar 90 p 14

[Article by staff reporter Ho Ming (6320 2494): "Fang Lizhi Becomes a Hostage of the CPC"]

[Text] Although news about Fang Lizhi and his wife has recently come out from abroad and some people have even publicly alleged that China and the United States have reached an agreement that China will allow Fang Lizhi to leave for a third country on such and such a date, "Fang Lizhi can hardly step out of the gate of the country," as Mr. Chang Chuan reported in the January issue of CHENG MING. According to reliable information, the present conditions are immature and it is basically impossible to allow Fang Lizhi to leave.

Before this New Year's Day, additional plainclothes policemen were sent and posted around the U.S. Embassy. Everyday, 26 all-weather plainclothesmen keep watch in shifts around the U.S. Embassy and the heads of the shifts are a departmental director of the municipal Public Security Bureau and a departmental director of the Bureau of State Security respectively.

During the Spring Festival, these 26 public security persons with a special watch duty could not go home to enjoy a family reunion. In addition, there are soldiers and people's policemen on normal duty walking around the U.S. Embassy everyday. All people, Chinese and foreigners, who enter and leave the embassy are recorded and even photographed.

While dealing with the Fang Lizhi issue, a relatively senior cadre of the CPC said that some people had sent out news (referring to the fact that Fang Lizhi is allowed to leave the country), and in fact, they wanted to press us so as to make us yield to the United States and Fang Lizhi. This is a pipedream. Deng Xiaoping said that we

did not believe that the Americans would tear up the Shanghai Communique in order to protect Fang Lizhi. Even if they tore it up, Fang Lizhi is still a wanted criminal! We have never bartered away principles. It appears that Fang Lizhi will not by any means step out of the door of the U.S. Embassy in the near future.

An astonishing yet unproved piece of news coming from senior leaders of the Public Security Department says that before Fang Lizhi fled into the U.S. Embassy, his every move was under close watch. He could have been arrested and brought to justice. It was Deng Xiaoping that personally issued an order, allowing him to flee into the U.S. Embassy. It is held that in this way, the "fox's tail" of Americans can be exposed. The CPC policy-makers hold that Fang Lizhi fled into the U.S. Embassy but can by no means escape from Beijing and Mainland China. The CPC can thus use Fang Lizhi to exercise pressure on Americans and to bargain with the United States.

In fact, the United States learned this lesson in less than a month. Bush personally made a phone call, intending to talk to CPC Central Committee leaders, especially to Deng Xiaoping himself. Deng Xiaoping gave Bush a stern rebuff. Subsequently, Bush sent a special envoy and Nixon to China. Deng Xiaoping said that we could not go around Americans' baton and Bush was worried that we would draw nearer to the Soviet Union. The U.S. intelligence system says that the pro-Soviet group is now grasping the real power in China.

Bush is worried that due to the outbreak of the Tiananmen incident, Sino-U.S. relations will greatly retrogress while he is in office. He has, therefore, played double-faced tactics: On the one hand, he exercises pressure on the CPC with the issue of human rights and economic sanctions; on the other hand, he made a phone call and sent people to ingratiate himself with the CPC and has even promised that the United States will stand a little farther away in the Taiwan issue. Deng Xiaoping said that we heard what he said, saw the way he acted, took no notice of him, and would do our work in a down-to-earth manner. We are sure that even when we cross the sea (referring to armed attacks on Taiwan), Americans will by no means put their warships there (referring to armed obstruction of the Chinese troops from crossing the sea to attack Taiwan).

#### **U.S. Criticized on Human Rights Comments**

HK0103034590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 1 Mar 90 p 6

[Article by Xiao Jian (2556 1017): "Overbearing Acts of 'Human Rights Defender'"]

[Text] A horde of people in the United States have cultivated the habit of arbitrarily commenting on the affairs of other countries, flagrantly interfering in their internal affairs, and brazenly infringing upon their sovereignty under the pretext of "defending human rights"; but they have never examined themselves.

The recent "Human Rights Report" released by the U.S. State Department, which distorted China's reality, is an example in point. Apart from vigorously attacking the Chinese Government for "encroaching upon human rights," the report makes particular mention of violation of "human rights" of foreigners who stay in China, saying, for example, that their dwelling places are assigned and kept watch on by the government, but the report cannot give any sound example to justify its accusation.

Since the report makes such an accusation, one would think that the United States must really value foreigners' "human rights."

No! May readers look at the following fact to learn how the U.S. troops treated foreign embassies in Panama, and foreign personnel who worked there, when they invaded Panama last year.

To arrest Noriega, the troops encircled the Cuban, Nicaraguan, Libyan, and Vatican embassies in Panama, disregarding the elementary requirements of international law. The troops even went so far as to flagrantly occupy and ransack the official residence of the Nicaraguan embassy. In addition, they had the novel idea of installing speakers outside the Vatican embassy repeatedly broadcasting the rock and roll song "Nowhere to Escape" and news criticizing Noriega, in an effort to force him to come out.

The U.S. invading troops, who had their faces smeared with paint and carried guns, forced their way into the office of the branch of the EFE Agency in Panama City in search of "suspects," it was claimed. Later, they executed a "routine search" of the offices of the Spanish Airline Company and the Spanish Bank.

When they entered Panama, the U.S. troops opened fire whenever they saw anybody taking pictures. They killed *luo de li ge si* [5012 1795 6849 2706 2448], reporter of the Spanish EL PAIS, injured several foreign reporters, and insulted others.

All this is simply out-and-out fascist barbarous and overbearing acts, rather than "assigning dwelling place" or "keeping watch." I should like to ask: Wherein lie the self-evident truth and human rights in this case? Some people in the United States would have extolled the crimes committed by the U.S. troops in Panama as heroic behavior. Is it not clear enough for whom they are talking about human rights, and what kind of human rights are they preaching?

#### **Article Views Bush Budget 'Message'**

HK2702135090 Beijing JINGJI CANKAO in Chinese 12 Feb 90 p 1

[Article by Li Changjiu (2621 7022 0036): "Comments On Bush's 'Budget Message' and 'State of the Union Message'"]



[Text] U.S. President Bush submitted to Congress the 1991 budget message and the State of the Union message on 29 and 31 January respectively.

The two "messages" share three common points.

First, there will be reduced military spending and arms reduction, but with the policy of strength continuously pursued.

The budget message called for a military outlay of \$306.9 billion for the 1991 fiscal year (from 1 October 1990 to 30 September 1991) (expenses hidden in other projects related to the military not included), a drop of 2 percent compared with 1990, after adjustment for the inflation factor. This is the first drop in U.S. military spending officially listed as military outlays since the 1980's. The number of servicemen on active duty will be reduced by 90,000 this year and the next. Sixty military bases and fourteen overseas bases will be gradually closed down, or reorganized. In the State of the Union message, Bush suggested reducing U.S. and Soviet troops in Central Europe and East Europe to the level of 195,000 respectively possessed. This was another disarmament proposal made by Bush since his suggestion last May that the United States and the Soviet Union respectively reduce their troops in Europe to 275,000.

Bush put forward the suggestion for further troop reduction, given a trend toward detente between the United States and the Soviet Union and progress made in bilateral disarmament talks. Since the beginning of last year, based on a bilateral agreement, the United States and the Soviet Union have begun destroying middle-range missiles deployed in Europe in the past. The Soviet Union has begun unilaterally reducing Soviet conventional forces and arms in East Europe. U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney predicted that the Soviet Union may withdraw all its troops from East European countries before 1995. Other NATO member states also announced reducing troops and military spending, to a certain extent.

Bush said: "Now is a good opportunity for us to strive for agreement on conventional arms, in order to put our troop strength in Europe at a relatively appropriate level." But Bush indicated that the United States would continue pursuing a policy of strength. Bush said: "We are in an era of tremendous changes, great hopes, and yet also great turbulence. We admit that the Soviet threat in Europe is lessening. But we have not seen any change in the Soviet strategic arms modernization plan. Therefore, we must maintain the modernization of our own strategic offensive weapons and the strategic defense initiative plan (the "Star Wars" program). Bush suggested that the United States increase spending on strategic weapons by \$16.2 billion, including a total amount of \$5.5 billion for the purchase of five B-2 phantom bombers, with an outlay of \$4.5 billion for the realization of the "Star Wars" program, an increase of \$1 billion compared with 1990.

Second, "an investment will be made in the U.S. future" to restore competitiveness.

Since 1970, the U.S. position of economic strength has declined, compared with Japan and West Germany. The U.S. problem of "three low levels and one high level," that is, low labor productivity, low savings rate and low investment rate and high loan interest rate compared with Japan and West Germany, has seriously weakened the U.S. economy and the competitiveness of its products. Bush said: "The United States is facing a great challenge with fierce market competition in various areas."

To restore U.S. global competitiveness, Bush in the State of the Union message pointed out that we must "make an investment in the U.S. future," including material, intellectual and human resources. Bush concretely called for exercising greater economy and increasing capital, in order to make new investments that can bring still more opportunities and still quicker economic growth; for reducing capital gains taxes, in order to encourage enterprise investment; for increasing Federal government spending on research and development to more than \$70 billion, including an increase to \$15.2 billion in outlays for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, an increase of 24 percent compared with 1990; and for an increase of more than \$2 billion for environmental protection and an appropriation of money for the planting of 1 billion trees every year.

To counter the problems existing in U.S. education, Bush in the State of the Union message put forward U.S. educational goals up to the year 2000: All school-age children must go to school. The rate of senior middle school graduates is to be raised to not lower than 90 percent. The performance of U.S. students in mathematical and other sciences must be the best in the world. All schools must provide order and an environment for study by students. No U.S. school can allow drug abuse.

Third, foreign aid must be increased to support changes in the Soviet Union and East European countries.

In the State of the Union message, Bush called for an increase of 26.8 percent in U.S. foreign aid in 1991 over 1990, with an amount of \$14.8 billion involved, including newly increased aid in \$300 million to East European countries.

Bush expressed a desire to support and encourage the process of change in the Soviet Union and to "extend a helping hand" to East European countries.

Since the beginning of last year, there have been drastic changes in the East European situation. On 28 November last year, Bush announced that within the coming three years, the United States would provide Poland and Hungary with \$938 million in aid. Meanwhile, the United States called on other Western countries to increase aid to East European countries. Bush said in no uncertain terms: "The United States must do its best to support East European countries in their

transformation in the direction of democracy and the free-market economy." Bush called for \$1,233.3 billion as Federal Government spending, and \$1,170.2 billion as revenue, with a deficit of \$63.1 billion. But facts show that there has been a very small increase in military spending. There is an inadequacy of money for civilian use in the country. Especially the reduction of allowances for retirees' medical care and for agriculture will arouse heated Congressional debate. If Bush should fail to reduce military spending substantially and increase taxes, the 1991 U.S. budget deficit will exceed \$100 billion.

### Soviet Union

#### 'Sources' Say Li Peng To Visit USSR 23 Apr

OW2802142490 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] According to NHK Beijing correspondent Kato, Chinese Premier Li Peng will make an official visit to the Soviet Union beginning 23 April and there is a growing view that his visit to the Soviet Union is aimed at adjusting China-Soviet relations which have strained in the wake of democratization and reform in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. This has been disclosed by reliable sources in Beijing to the NHK Beijing Bureau.

According to the disclosure, Premier Li Peng will visit the Soviet Union for 4 days from 23 to 26 April. During his stay in the Soviet Union, he is scheduled to meet with Chairman Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders. He is also scheduled to sign a treaty on the reduction of troops deployed along Sino-Soviet border.

The forthcoming visit by the Chinese premier to the Soviet Union is believed to take on a nature of inter-state exchanges rather than inter-party exchanges. However, since there is growing criticism within the Chinese leadership against moves toward democratization in Eastern Europe and reform in the Soviet Union, talks to be held between Chinese Premier Li Peng and Soviet leaders are likely to make some sort of adjustment on the differences of the two countries over the democratization in the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, some observers view that Premier Li Peng would be replaced at the National People's Congress slated for next month because he is the Chinese leader responsible for a tight economic policy which has resulted in people's deep distrust in China's economy. According to the same sources, however, it has been confirmed that he will visit the Soviet Union in his capacity as the Chinese premier and the possibility of his replacement has become slim.

### Northeast Asia

#### Vice Premier Tian Meets Japanese Visitors

OW0103090190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0718 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun met a delegation of the Japan Cooperation Committee for Hainan Province Development here today.

The delegation headed by Kazuo Haruna was sent by the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

Established in January 1988, the committee was organized by the association and is composed of 48 Japanese enterprises that are willing to help develop China's Hainan Province.

#### Beijing Radio on Cheney's Asian Tour

SK2802014990 Beijing International Service in Korean  
1100 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Station commentary: "Why did U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney Visit Asia?"]

[Text] On 24 February, U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney wound up his visits to South Korea, the Philippines, and Japan. During his visits, Cheney held talks respectively with Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines on the issue of U.S. forces stationed in Asia and its military bases.

Considering the present circumstances, while maintaining the current situation in its military strategy toward Asia on the whole, the United States will revise some of its military strategy and take different measures according to the different conditions in South Korea, Japan, and the Philippines, respectively.

Cheney's visits were made at a time when new changes were taking place in the situation at home and abroad.

Above all, the military situation of Asia has been influenced by the changed situation in East Europe and also the relatively-eased situation in military confrontation in Europe.

In particular, the U.S. military authorities have been under double pressure within the country, one from the U.S. Congress demanding that the U.S. military strategy towards Asia be deliberated once again, and the other from voices calling for a cut in the U.S. military budget to lower the great amount of increasing financial deficits. Thus, the target is to reduce the troops stationed in foreign countries and military bases there.

Cheney's visits this time are designed to sound out the views of the other countries concerned, for the convenience of mapping out U.S. military strategy toward Asia.

Because the United States is continuously vigilant against the Soviet military forces in Asia, including Japan, South Korea, and other areas, prudent and proper are the characteristics of the U.S. Defense Department's plan.

In a nutshell, although the United States will reduce U.S. forces by about 10 percent out of 120,000 troops stationed in Asia within 3 years and reduce some supplementary military bases there, it will not weaken its operational capability as it will continue to maintain its practical military forces as much as possible.

With Cheney's visits this time as an opportunity, Japan and South Korea accepted in principle the U.S. plan. In Japan, the United States and Japan agreed in principle to reduce 7,000 U.S. troops. In addition, in South Korea, the United States and South Korea agreed to gradually reduce 5,000 non-combat personnel.

In addition, Japan and South Korea revealed their readiness to pay for more military spending for the maintenance of the U.S. forces there. During his visits, Cheney repeatedly stressed that the U.S. military strategy toward Asia is nothing but a revision, that reducing the U.S. military forces does not mean withdrawal of military forces from Asia, and that the presence of the U.S. military forces will continue.

Cheney's visit to the Philippines did not go so smoothly. Since Corazon Aquino, president of the Philippines, refused to meet with Cheney, talks were held only between Cheney and the military authorities. During the talks, both sides only expressed each other's positions. They did not discuss the date for negotiations in relation to the U.S. Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines.

While on his way home, Cheney expressed his impression of his visit to the Philippines to the reporters and said that negotiations on the issue of military bases in the Philippines will be very difficult in the future. He also indicated that he was not optimistic about the negotiations.

Recently, the U.S. strongly denounced the Philippines for its situation and the U.S. Congress reduced its loans to the Philippines. Therefore, the Philippines became angry at this kind of treatment.

Some figures of the political circles and public opinion in the Philippines proposed that negotiations should not be carried out with the United States with regard to the issue of military bases, unless the United States restores its loans to the Philippines.

Even though Corazon Aquino fundamentally attempted to hold discussions with the United States on the issue on which both sides have different opinions, it is still difficult to foresee the future of the negotiations.

For a given period of time, the United States and the Philippines will continue to argue over the issue of the military bases.

Cheney's visit to the three Asian countries has ended now. This time his visit was with a purpose. Since the United States is faced with various problems at home and abroad, it will be confronted by twists and turns in pushing forward the military strategy toward Asia.

## Southeast Asia & Pacific

### Envoy to UN Pledges Aid to Cambodian Refugees

OW2802231890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1858 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] United Nations, February 28 (XINHUA)—China today pledged 50,000 U.S. dollars for the United Nations Cambodian Humanitarian Assistance Program and called for a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

At a meeting of the donors to the UN program, which has been operating in Thailand under the UN Border Relief Operation, Chinese Ambassador Yu Mengjia made the pledge and said it is the Chinese Government's "expression of support" for the work of the UN agency.

Over the past several years, China has been contributing to the UN operation. Last year, China donated the same amount to the UN agency's program.

Yu told the meeting that as the donors gather again this year to discuss the question of assisting Cambodian refugees, "I wish to express the hope of the Chinese delegation to see them return to their homeland at an early date and live in peace and tranquility."

According to UN statistics, since the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1978, 270,000 Cambodians have become refugees and are now living in the Thai-Cambodian border.

Yu said that it is a known fact that the question of Cambodian refugees originated in Vietnam's military invasion.

"Unless there is a comprehensive, fair, and reasonable political settlement of the Cambodian question, there can hardly be a fundamental solution to the question of Cambodian refugees," he said.

He also hoped that the Vietnamese authorities will "go along with the tide of history by withdrawing all its troops from Cambodia completely and thoroughly under the supervision and verification of the United Nations."

Recent press reports both from Thailand and the Western countries have said that the total number of regular, disguised, or concealed Vietnamese forces now in Cambodia after the so-called "total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops" is more than 100,000.



### Commentary Views Vietnam Stand at Jakarta Meeting

OW2802122790 Beijing International Service  
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Commentary: "The Orientation of the Jakarta Conference Permits No Change"]

[Text] An informal conference to seek a solution to the Cambodian issue, with participation by the four Cambodian factions, Vietnam, the ASEAN countries, France, and Australia is scheduled to be held in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, on 26 February. Observers say the conference will be another occasion for intense bickering following last year's international conference in Paris. There were sharp divisions over the major topics of discussion before the opening of the conference. The three-party resistance force of Democratic Kampuchea, led by Prince Sihanouk, insisted that resolution of the conference's central issue must be based on Prince Sihanouk's five-point peace proposal.

While in Thailand recently, Prince Sihanouk repeatedly noted that the central issue of the Jakarta conference is to disband simultaneously the Phnom Penh regime and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and to establish a four-party coalition government that includes the Khmer Rouge. On 15 February, Prince Sihanouk called on all the parties in Cambodia to make appropriate compromises on his five-point peace proposal in order to make substantive progress in the political conference. In his recent announcement of Democratic Kampuchea's plan to attend the Jakarta conference, Vice President Khieu Samphan specifically stressed the need to uphold Prince Sihanouk's peace proposal as the principle for resolving the Cambodian issue politically. The ASEAN countries also agreed that the main theme of the conference is resolving the issue of power-sharing arrangements for all the Cambodian factions and enabling the United Nations to truly play a role in this regard. People generally believed that Prince Sihanouk's five-point peace proposal laid a foundation for the discussion of topics at the Jakarta conference, and that the proposal is reasonable and supported by most countries.

However, a Vietnamese Government spokesman, speaking in Hanoi on 15 February, said that his country believes the Jakarta conference should focus on such issues as holding general elections in Cambodia and building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, neutrality, and cooperation. Vietnam obviously wants to evade substantive issues and change the orientation of the conference, as part of its effort to put up a rival show against the three-party Democratic Kampuchean resistance and other conference participants that uphold justice. People still vividly remember that last year's international conference in Paris ended on a sour note because of a similar rival show put up by Vietnam.

Why does Vietnam choose to stress general elections in Cambodia and the establishment of a peace zone in Southeast Asia? Commenting on the issue of general

elections in Cambodia, the Vietnamese Government spokesman specifically underscored his country's opposition to dissolving the Phnom Penh regime before the general elections, saying the regime is the only force capable of preventing the Khmer Rouge from staging a comeback. He contended that disbandment of the Phnom Penh regime would cause confusion and would facilitate a return to power by the Khmer Rouge. These arguments, however, cannot disguise Vietnam's sinister motives and the actual state of affairs. Vietnam's opposition to dissolving the puppet regime is actually fueled by a desire to hold general elections in Cambodia under its continued domination and to realize its goals through heavy-handed means. The Democratic Kampuchean resistance force, led by Prince Sihanouk, and nations that uphold justice have long seen through Vietnam's designs. That is why they have emphatically called for completely disbanding the Phnom Penh regime before any general elections and for putting the elections under international observation to ensure that they are free and fair.

On Vietnam's proposal for building Southeast Asia into a so-called zone of peace, neutrality, and cooperation, the ASEAN countries unanimously agreed that Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia was a major factor leading to the disruption of peace in the region. In order to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to seek a genuine and permanent solution to the Cambodian issue, they said, first of all, Vietnam must actually withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia and end its occupation and control of the country. However, Vietnam has avoided addressing this key issue and has consistently stressed the need to establish a peace zone in Southeast Asia. Vietnam's real purpose is to get the ASEAN countries to stop supporting the Cambodian resistance's struggle against invasion and colonization, to continue its occupation and control of Cambodia, and to get what it cannot get on the battleground. Vietnam's evil motives will complicate bickering at the Jakarta conference and its attempts to alter the orientation of the conference will no doubt cast a shadow on the meeting.

### Near East & South Asia

#### Qin Jiwei Meets Bangladesh Prime Minister

OW0103003790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1539 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Dhaka, February 28 (XINHUA)—Bangladesh Vice President Moudud Ahmed and Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed met separately here Wednesday with visiting Chinese State Councillor and Minister of National Defense General Qin Jiwei and members of his delegation.

Prime Minister Kazi Zafar recalled the visit of Chinese Premier Li Peng last year and said that Li's visit had promoted the friendly cooperation between China and Bangladesh to a new height. He hoped that Qin's visit would make the friendly relations develop further.



Kazi Zafar spoke highly of China's achievements made during the last 10 years after it adopted an economic reform policy.

General Qin expressed the belief that the friendship and mutual cooperation between the two countries would grow further through joint efforts.

On Tuesday evening, the visiting Chinese defense minister called on Bangladeshi Deputy Prime Minister S.M. Hussain, who hosted a dinner in honor of the Chinese guests.

#### **Bahraini Foreign Minister on Upcoming Qian Visit**

OW2802215190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1922 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Kuwait, February 28 (XINHUA)—Bahrain is pleased and happy about the growing development of relations between Bahrain and China, Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn-Mubarak Al Khalifa said in Manama today.

"We warmly welcome the forthcoming visit to our country by the Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen," Muhammad Ibn-Mubarak said, while meeting with Guan Zihuai, Chinese ambassador to Kuwait and simultaneously the non-resident ambassador to Bahrain.

The Chinese foreign minister's visit to Bahrain is "an important visit which we are looking forward to, for exchanging views with him on issues of mutual interest," the Bahraini foreign minister said.

Chinese Ambassador Guan arrived in the Bahraini capital of Manama Tuesday to make preparations for the forthcoming visit of China's foreign minister to Bahrain.

Foreign Minister Qian began a five-nation Mideast tour today which will also take him to Iraq, Qatar and the two Yemens.

### **Sub-Saharan Africa**

#### **Ambassador to Zambia Meets Nelson Mandela**

OW0103004690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1906 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Lusaka, February 28 (XINHUA)—Black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela said today that the South Africans are grateful to the Chinese people for their support for the struggle against apartheid.

Mr. Mandela, who is also former leader of the African National Congress (ANC), expressed the gratitude when he met with Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Zhou Mingji at the State House in Lusaka.

Ambassador Zhou Mingji conveyed congratulations from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government to Mandela on his recent release from life imprisonment.

The Chinese Ambassador also extended an invitation of the Chinese Communist Party to the 71-year-old veteran freedom fighter to visit China.

Mandela accepted the invitation with pleasure, saying that he will travel to China after adequate preparations are made.

### **West Europe**

#### **Article Analyzes Polish Party Split**

HK2702153490 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS  
EDITION in Chinese No. 8, 19 Feb 90

[Article by Tang Deqiao (3282 1795 0829): "Causes of the Split of Poland's United Workers Party"]

[Text] Special Dispatch from Warsaw—The Polish United Workers' Party, which has been in office in Poland over the past 40 years or so, convened its 11th National Congress in January this year. From the accomplishments and mistakes of the party leading the Polish people in the cause of socialist construction, a lesson was drawn, especially from the party's failure in the general election in June last year, and in forming a cabinet in August. Then the congress announced the end of all the party's activities. On that very evening, each of the 1,586 deputies made his own choice: Some 1,200 deputies expressed their will to "rally their forces" to "continue to fight" for Poland's future under the new situation, and they founded "the Socialist Democratic Party of the Polish Republic"; some 100 deputies were for waging their own banner and making preparations for founding the "Social Democratic League of the Polish Republic." The remaining 200 deputies were against a "social democratic program," but for inheriting and bringing forward the tradition of the Polish workers' movement; they made a statement that they would found a "Working People's Party." Thus we saw a split in the Polish United Workers' Party. The deputies "entered the assembly hall through one door, but left it through three separate small doors."

Causes of the split were manifold, and the major one could be the failure in eliminating the differences in some major issues. At the 10th Plenary Session of the Polish United Workers' Party convened a year ago, its Central Committee members had serious disputes as to whether or not to lift the ban on Solidarity activities when martial law was imposed, and whether or not to implement pluralism of workers' unions and political pluralism. The majority of the Central Committee members held a negative attitude, and worried about a revival of the ideological trends of anarchism surfacing in Poland between 1980 and 1981, and a repetition of Solidarity seizing power; whereas a minority of Central Committee members, including some central leading members held an affirmative attitude, believing that changing the way of government did not mean reducing party leadership, but "improving party leadership."

Because of great controversy, a document entitled "Position of the Polish United Workers' Party on Political and Trade Union Pluralism" put forth by the Political Bureau was shelved. Although that dispute was over with the Plenary Session casting a credulity vote on the Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, and adopting the above-mentioned document with a slender majority; however, peoples' "doubts," "failure in understanding," and "anxieties" lingered on.

The setback and failure of the Polish United Workers' Party in general election and formation of a cabinet aggravated its inner-party differences. In an atmosphere filled with complaints, reproach, pessimism, and even demand for disbanding the party or founding a new party, a "social party faction" (regarded as the mainstream school) headed by Central Committee First Secretary Mieczyslaw Rakowski, a "social democrats faction" [the non-mainstream faction] headed by Tadeusz Fiszbach, Vice Chairman of Parliamentary Group of the Polish United Workers' Party, and the "working people movement school" (the workers faction), with (A. Myadovich) [miao duo wei qi 5379 1122 4850 1142], Chairman of the All-Poland Negotiation Conference of the Polish Workers' Union.

The common ground of these three sectors is their disapproval of rebuilding the party, but building a new party instead; their differences lie in the following key issues. First, in appraising the Polish socialist movement, especially the history and tradition of the Polish United Workers' Party, the mainstream school is for adopting an attitude of "specific analysis," "criticism and inheritance," whereas the non-mainstream school is for "a complete break with the history and tradition of the Polish United Workers' Party." Second, concerning the new party's program, the mainstream school looks upon the "realization of the ideal of social democrats" as the goal for the new party, believing that "Poland's future is linked closely with democratic socialism," while the non-mainstream school is for "building a democratic, civilian society characterized by freedom, peace, and equality." And third, regarding the attitude toward the Solidarity-led government, the mainstream school takes the position of "supporting and criticizing it," while the non-mainstream school is for giving "unreserved support to the Mazowiecki government." On the above-mentioned issues, the working people school is close to the view of the mainstream school, but not without differences.

The results of party split are grave. Direct consequences can already be felt at present:

There has been a drastic cut in the number of party members. At present, no authoritative statistics in this aspect are available. It is learned that many of the original members of the Polish United Workers' Party have refrained from joining the new party. Therefore, people believe that it will be rather difficult for the

Socialist Democrats or the Social Democratic League or the Working People's Party in fermentation to play an important role.

The number of party members as deputies to the Polish national government will be cut back. The former Polish United Workers' Party occupied 171 seats of the Diet, (accounting for 37.1 percent,) and it was the leading party in the Diet. In the wake of the split, the Social Democrats have occupied only 22 seats, the Social Democratic Alliance members 30 seats, and all the remaining 119 seats go to non-party members.

The status of President Wojciech Jaruzelski is shattering. He was elected president as a candidate from the Polish United Workers' Party. In the wake of the party concluding all its activities and the party split, some Polish press carried articles to require a revision of the constitution to hold general elections ahead of schedule. When interviewed by a Polish "REPUBLIC DAILY" reporter on 9 February, [Zbigniew] Brzezinski, former National Security Affairs Counsel to the U.S. President put it bluntly, "I believe that Walesa should soon become Polish President."

## Latin America & Caribbean

### 'Dispatch' Forecasts Nicaraguan Election

HK2802152290 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
25 Feb 90 p 4

[Dispatch from Mexico city by staff reporter Guo Weicheng (6753 0251 2052): "Match of Strength Before the General Election in Nicaragua"]

[Text] The Nicaraguan general election will be held on 25 February. Now the two main rivals in the election, namely, the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front [SNLF] and the Nicaraguan United National Opposition [UNO], are working intensively, making preparations for the final wrestling.

Since the democratization process in Nicaragua has always been a focal point of the Central American peace initiative, the forthcoming general election has drawn wide attention among the mass media. A public opinion poll conducted by the American Universal Television network shows that Ortega, the incumbent Nicaraguan president and the presidential candidate representing the SNLF, would win the election by 53 percent of the votes. For this reason, the U.S. LOS ANGELES TIMES said in a commentary that the Bush administration should think about how it will react once Ortega wins the general election by playing fair.

Both Ortega and UNO candidate Mrs Chamorro have been busy with their election tour throughout the country these days, delivering speeches to win over electors. Mrs Chamorro has promised the electors "an abrogation of the compulsory military service system, a

general pardon for political prisoners, and national conciliation;" "the introduction of free trade, better job opportunities, control over inflation, and an end to starvation and poverty;" "the continuity of the land reform, issuance of land certificates," and so on. Ortega on his part has seized the opportunity to announce a general pardon just before the general election. In this connection, the Nicaraguan National Constituent Assembly ratified an ordinance a few days ago to grant amnesty to 39 pro-Somoza elements and 1,050 members of the anti-government armed force who were under detention. In refuting the opposition's criticism, Ortega pointed out that the UNO is nothing but an "alliance" of pro-Somoza elements and anti-government armed personnel. A few days ago, the SNLF organ BARRICADA released photos and biographies of 15 former followers of Somoza, all of whom are candidates for National Constituent Assembly deputies representing the UNO.

In fact, the UNO can offer nothing more than those promises on economic reinvigoration and national reconciliation. Basically the opposition has not presented any amazing platform. What is more, the UNO, which is formed by more than 10 parties and factors, is pretty loose in terms of its organization. Also, the image of the UNO, which has politically allied with the United States, has been seriously damaged by the U.S. invasion of Panama. As the U.S. troops in Panama had intruded into the Nicaraguan embassy in Panama without authorization which constituted an infringement upon Nicaragua's diplomatic immunity, Ortega took the opportunity to cripple the UNO by expelling 20 U.S. diplomats from

Nicaragua, including some "agents" that the CIA had sent to Nicaragua to keep in touch with the UNO. Over the past 10 years, the SNLF, as a ruling party, has established some mass organizations around it, which enables it to enlist extensive support throughout the country. Since late last year, the government has adopted some measures to inhibit galloping inflation, with a move toward building confidence among the public. In recent years, the government has also made great efforts to seek national reconciliation and to promote peace in the Central American region. Meanwhile, Ortega has been working very hard to keep direct contact with the masses and to win their support. In view of these facts, the mass media generally predict that the SNLF and Ortega will win the general election.

For the moment, the U.S. Government must be the most embarrassed party, since observers from various international organizations and Western countries all agree that so far the general election campaign has been conducted in a fair manner. If Ortega wins the election, the Bush administration will have no more reason to continue its support for the anti-government armed force in Nicaragua. Bush already stated that the Nicaraguan anti-government armed force should be disbanded provided that the general election is fair. Also, the Bush administration will have no pretext to insist on its hostility toward the Nicaraguan Government or to continue to exercise economic sanctions and embargo against the country. Anyway, one will be able to find out very soon whether the U.S. Government will break its promise.

## Political & Social

### Article Cites Li Peng-Li Ruihuan Quarrel

HK0103071490 Hong Kong CHENG MING  
in Chinese No. 149, 1 Mar 1990 pp 11-12

["Notes On a Northern Journey" by Luo Ping (5012 0393): "Li Ruihuan Has a Verbal Battle with Li Peng"]

[Text] Amidst changes in East Europe and the Soviet Union, almost every communist party has witnessed the appearance of reformists who advocate letting the party reform itself. Many people in Beijing also wonder: Could a Gorbachev come out of the Communist Party of China? If this is impossible, could a Jaruzelski appear?

Imagination is, after all, only imagination. I believe that a statesman like Gorbachev with his courage, pep, and knowledge could not easily be found in the CPC. As to a Jaruzelski of China, there has never been such a one....

### Contradictions Among the Political Bureau Standing Committee Members Have Intensified

But the Chinese Communist top echelons are not hard granite. They would also change with exposure to the air. Besides, the existing CPC is not motionless in air and is being buffeted by winds and rain from home and abroad (especially East Europe and the Soviet Union). Can it maintain unity and stability within its own ranks? Reports from top levels say that contradictions among the members of the Political Bureau Standing Committee are intensifying. The battle of words between Li Peng and Li Ruihuan, the conflict between Li Peng and Jiang Zemin.... Differences among members of a unit are not uncommon but if differences are not over minor and technical matters, and are instead related to fundamental viewpoints, then the following problem is likely to arise: Differences evolve into divisions and further develop into a power struggle or even a life-or-death struggle.

Let us look at the facts.

### Li Ruihuan Suggested "There Is Still Some Responsibility on the Part of the Government"

When receiving members of the study class for chief editors of leading newspapers after the New Year, Li Ruihuan said: "In the past few days I have once again viewed those tape recordings repeatedly. This has made me think: Why should up to one million people block the way of military vehicles and not one of them help the People's Liberation Army [PLA] to suppress the riot? Is it that the masses are now against the PLA? Why is it that they are against the government? I fear that there is some responsibility on the part of the government."

Such words by Li Ruihuan shocked those present. The words about "some responsibility on the part of the government" had been uttered by a Political Bureau Standing Committee member for the first time.

At the recent study class for chief editors, Li Ruihuan also talked about another problem. He said: When Ceausescu was elected general secretary, the Romanian Communist Party Congress deputies applauded 64 times. What did these 64 rounds of applause show? This is also a problem worth pondering!

### Deng Xiaoping: "Pass the Word to the Two Lis That the Matter Should Be Allowed To End This Way"

At the conference, Li Ruihuan and Li Peng first had a face-to-face clash. Li Peng considered what Li Ruihuan said was wrong and that it was entirely correct to uphold the measures taken by the government. Li Ruihuan stressed that there was no problem with what he had said. Drawing an analogy he said: One single slap in the face is not loud enough. If it is said that the government has not the least responsibility, then there is a lack of a down-to-earth spirit.

Other Standing Committee members did not make their attitudes known. The conference reached consensus on the following:

1. What Comrade Ruihuan said this time was confined to a very narrow circle and was his personal opinion.
2. These words will not be made public nor passed on to lower levels.
3. There will be no more debate on this problem in future.

Later, Li Ruihuan's words were passed on to the higher levels.

Those in the know said that Li Ruihuan had a battle of words with Li Peng. Carpenter Li had a case. What he had said was not just a load of old rubbish.

This little conflict occurring at the Political Bureau Standing Committee meeting soon made the rounds among the top Chinese communist levels. Most people approved of Li Ruihuan's view. In mid-January, Deng Xiaoping said: "Pass the word to the two Lis that the matter should be allowed to end this way."

I believe that Li Ruihuan is not a sympathizer of the student movement and, still less, a supporter. There is no difference between his fundamental stand and that of Li Peng toward the student movement. But there is a difference in approach. Despite this, Beijing intellectuals still hope that there will be a day when carpenter Li can take Li Peng's place as premier.

### Lifting Martial Law Was a Result of a Long Struggle Between Jiang Zemin and Li Peng

This was not the only difference which arose between the two Lis. Regarding the repeal of martial law, Li Ruihuan and Jiang Zemin jointly supported the matter but this ran counter to Li Peng's view.

The Chinese Communists announced the lifting of martial law on 11 January. Why should they lift martial law at a time of tremendous changes in East Europe. Could it



really be that there was such stability and harmony within China, as officially preached? What is the truth after all?

Lifting martial law was the result of a long struggle between Jiang Zemin and Li Peng. As early as the first days of December 1989, Jiang Zemin mentioned repeatedly at Political Bureau meetings the problem of lifting martial law. Jiang Zemin considered that the announcement on martial law was the business of the Li Peng government. He himself did not want to handle important party, government, and military matters under a long period of martial law. To build up his personal prestige and a relatively good image, Jiang Zemin actively demanded that martial law be repealed as quickly as possible. Around the New Year, Jiang Zemin again raised the problem of repealing the martial law: "Let the masses have a peaceful Spring Festival."

But Li Peng and other conservatives insisted on maintaining a long period of martial law. Their worry was that after lifting martial law an unstable political and social state, and a new surge in the democracy movement, would appear. In the Jiang-Li struggle, Li Ruihuan stood on Jiang Zemin's side. It is said that Qiao Shi also made his attitude known. He supported lifting martial law. As a result, the decision to repeal martial law was made.

#### **To Restore Good Relations with the United States Is To Play the Soviet Union Card**

Why is it that Deng Xiaoping and other oldsters in the political field agreed with the lifting of martial law? One reason is that at the Political Bureau Standing Committee meeting, Li, who insisted on maintaining martial law, represented the minority. Another reason is that the Chinese Communists could not wait to restore good relations with the United States and other Western countries.

As early as last year when former U.S. President Nixon and President Bush's special envoy visited China, the Americans sincerely expressed the hope to the Chinese Communist leaders that China would lift martial law as quickly as possible. The Chinese Communists stressed in everything they said that this was China's internal affair and that there was no need for foreigners to talk about the matter. But they were actually very scared. To restore normal relations with the West as quickly as possible the Chinese Communists, after the Americans departed from Beijing, began to seriously study the problem of lifting martial law. Jiang Zemin and Li Ruihuan both said that only by lifting martial law and at least doing so as a matter of formality, could good relations be resumed with the West. It was said that Wan Li and others also shared this view.

Given the tremendous changes in Romania, the Chinese Communist top echelons realized that East Europe had fallen and the Soviet Union could no longer be relied upon. To keep the Soviet Union in check, as far as long-term strategy is concerned, an important strategy is to play the U.S. and West cards with the Soviet Union

and restore relations with the West as quickly as possible. So, the Chinese Communists hurried to announce the repeal of martial law. Apart from these reasons, to alleviate the people's increasing dissatisfaction with the government and divert the country's attention, the realization of the view put forward by Jiang Zemin about "letting the people have a peaceful Spring Festival" and lifting the martial law was also a necessary move.

#### **Li Peng Was Embarrassed and Upset But Could Do Nothing**

Before the announcement of lifting the martial law, Jiang Zemin, as chairman of the Central Military Commission, presided over a meeting of the General Office of the Military Commission. All commanders at the group army level carrying out martial law duties in Beijing attended this conference as observers. Two days before Li Peng acted, Jiang Zemin gave the order at this conference to the martial law units to lift the martial law. Meanwhile, Jiang demanded that before and after the withdrawal of the relevant army units, local mass work be done well.

On the same afternoon Jiang Zemin presided over the conference. Li Ruihuan personally summoned responsible persons from party organs in Zhongnanhai ordering them to write articles immediately, preaching the great significance of the lifting of martial law. Meanwhile, Li Ruihuan suggested three things as the main viewpoint and content of commentaries. After the manuscript was finalized, Jiang Zemin and Li Ruihuan personally signed their names on the clean copy to give approval. Li Peng, who just made the mark of a circle on it, was in a state of mind that could be easily understood.

The lifting of martial law was announced by Li Peng. On the television screen Beijing people saw his expression. He looked embarrassed, upset, and helpless when announcing the lifting of martial law. Chinese Communists at the top level all consider that in the Jiang-Li struggle, Jiang Zemin has come out the full winner.

#### **Li Peng, Others Mourn Zhu Rong's Death**

*OW0103012990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 26 Feb 90*

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Feb (XINHUA)—A ceremony was held in Beijing today for people to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Zhu Rong, former permanent vice minister of agriculture and deputy secretary of the leading party group of the Agriculture Ministry. [passage omitted]

He died of illness in Beijing on 8 February 1990 at the age of 72.

Wreaths were sent to the ceremony by Li Peng, Chen Yun, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Song Ping, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, Wang Shoudao, Huang Hua, Cheng Zihua, Zhou Gucheng, Ni Zhifu, Fei Xiaotong, Lei Jieqiong,

Song Jian, Kang Keqing, Ma Wenrui, Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, and other comrades, as well as by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Forestry, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, and the Hubei Provincial People's Government.

Wan Li, Tian Jiyun, Xiao Ke, Yu Qiuli, Xi Zhongxun, Peng Chong, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Chen Muhua, Wang Hanbin, Chen Junsheng, Wang Renzhong, Qian Zhengying, and other comrades attended the ceremony and presented wreaths. Nearly 1,000 people attended the ceremony, including cadres of the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as friends, comrades in arms, and relatives of the deceased. While Comrade Zhu Rong was seriously ill, Tian Jiyun, Bo Yibo, Xi Zhongxun, Chen Junsheng, and other leading comrades visited him at the hospital and consoled his family members. [passage omitted]

#### **Yang Shangkun, Others Pay Respects to Xu Deheng**

OW2802101490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1013 GMT 24 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, 24 Feb (XINHUA)—On the afternoon of 24 February, more than 1000 people from all walks of life including party and government leaders paid their last respects to the remains of the great patriot, loyal communist fighter, and famous political activist Xu Deheng at the auditorium of the PLA [People's Liberation Army] General Logistics Department. They cherished the memory of his remarkable contributions to the cause of the party and the people during nearly one century.

Comrade Xu Deheng died of illness in Beijing on 8 February at the age of 100. He was vice chairman of the Sixth NPC [National People's Congress] Standing Committee and honorary chairman of the Central Committee of the Jiusan Society.

A solemn atmosphere prevailed at the auditorium of the PLA General Logistics Department with funeral music playing in the background. The remains of Comrade Xu Deheng was covered by the flag of the Communist Party of China and placed among flowers and green cypress. Guards of honor for the funeral stood on both sides of the remains which were surrounded by wreaths and elegiac couplets from people of all walks of life.

Yang Shangkun, Wan Li, Yao Yilin, Li Ruihuan, and other comrades attended the funeral service and presented wreaths. They slowly walked to the remains of Comrade Xu Deheng and bowed to the old man of noble character and high prestige who had participated in the "May 4th" Movement in person, and dedicated his

whole life to the propagation and development of democratic and scientific ideas in China. They also conveyed their sincere condolences to Comrade Xu Deheng's family members.

Those who attended the funeral service and presented wreaths included Li Tieying, Wu Xueqian, Ding Guanggen, Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, Liu Huaqing, Wen Jiabao, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Jiang Hua, Li Desheng, Yang Dezhi, Xiao Ke, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Jingfu, Chen Pixian, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Geng Biao, Ji Pengfei, Huang Hua, Kang Shien, Xi Zhongxun, Peng Chong, Zhu Xuefan, Seypidin Aze, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, Wang Hanbin, Song Jian, Li Guixian, Ren Jianxin, Liu Fuzhi, Wang Renzhong, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Zhao Puchu, Qu Wu, Ma Wen rui, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Sun Xiaocun, Cheng Siyuan, Qian Zhengying, Hou Jingru, and others.

Jiang Zemin, Deng Xiaoping, Li Peng, Chen Yun, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Qiao Shi, Wang Zhen, Tian Jiyun, Li Ximing, Yang Rudai, Qin Jiwei, Yang Baibing, Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao, Li Yimang, Song Shilun, Zhang Aiping, Lu Dingyi, Hu Qiaomu, Cheng Zihua, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Zhou Gucheng, Wang Bingqian, Wang Fang, Zou Jiahua, Chen Xitong, Chen Junsheng, Yan Mingfu, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Hu Ziang, Zhou Peiyuan, Wang Guangying, Deng Zhaoxiang, Ba Jin, Liu Jingji, Wang Enmao, Qian Xuesen, Lu Jiaxi, Su Buqing, Ismail Amat, Ding Guangxun, and others also presented wreaths.

When Comrade Xu Deheng was in the hospital, Li Peng, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Ding Guanggen, Wen Jiabao, Song Renqiong, Xiao Ke, Lu Dingyi, Chen Pixian, Geng Biao, Xi Zhongxun, Peng Chong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Zhu Xuefan, Yan Jici, Lei Jieqiong, and other comrades went to the hospital to see him. After Comrade Xu Deheng's death, Chen Yun, Deng Yingchao, Wang Zhen and other comrades sent cable and telephone messages or sent their staff members to convey their condolences to Comrade Xu's family members.

The CPC Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Central Advisory Commission, the CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] National Committee, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the United Front Work Department under the CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Jiusan Society, the central committees of various democratic parties, the relevant departments of various government organizations, the various mass organizations, and the leading party and government organizations in Beijing Municipality, Jiangxi Province, and Jiujiang City also presented wreaths.

After the funeral service, the responsible person of the office for the funeral service accompanied the family

members of Comrade Xu Deheng to escort his remains to the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries for cremation. His ashes will be buried in the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries.

### Party Narrows Vice Presidential Candidates

HK0103020790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 1 Mar 90 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has taken steps to elevate a non-communist politician to the position of the country's second state vice-president—and he will almost certainly be at least 80.

The selection of a non-party man will be a significant development towards the goal of promoting "multi-party co-operation under CCP leadership".

According to Chinese sources, candidates for the high state position have been narrowed down to two: Professor Fei Xiaotong and Professor Zhou Peiyuan.

Professor Fei, 80, a London-trained sociologist, has been chairman of the influential China Democratic League since 1987.

Professor Zhou, 87, who was trained in the U.S., is a world-famous physicist who has headed the Jiusan Society (a party consisting mainly to academics) since 1988.

The promotion is expected to be formalised at the forthcoming National People's Congress, which opens in Beijing on March 20.

The sources said, however, that the CPP's effort towards limited political liberalisation has been frustrated because so far, both professor Fei and Professor Zhou have turned down the offer.

It is understood that early last month, both the party General Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin, and the Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, had called on the two leaders of democratic parties and sounded them out on the prospect of promotion.

Both cited health reasons for not accepting the offer.

Professor Zhou, who has recently been hospitalised, reportedly said: "I want to live a few more years."

Chinese sources said that senior party officials, including cadres from the United Front Department, are still trying to persuade one of them to change his mind.

Analysts say that since the Soviet Union's Communist Party decided to give up one-party dictatorship in early February, the CCP has been under intense pressure to convince world and domestic opinion that China is ready to accommodate the aspirations of non-communist interests.

Earlier last month, the CCP published a document on "Multi-party Co-operation and Political Consultation

under CCP Leadership," which promised members of China's eight "democratic" parties a chance to "take part in politics".

Diplomatic analysts say that the choice of Professor Fei and Professor Zhou is ideal because of their international reputations, their "reformist image", and their relatively high prestige among China's intellectuals.

"In 1988, liberal elements in the party leadership had wanted to elevate Fei Xiaotong to the vice-presidency," an Asian diplomat said.

"However, his candidacy was shot down by conservative party elders."

Chinese sources say that the two leading non-communist politicians may have turned down the job because of doubts about whether they would enjoy real power even given the high position.

Under the Chinese system, the state presidency and vice-presidency—presently occupied by Mr Yang Shangkun and Mr Wang Zhen—are figurehead positions.

And both Mr Yang and Mr Wang owe their clout to their military connections.

"As a result of radical liberalisation movements in East Europe and the Soviet Union, non-communist politicians are keenly aware that they may have been elevated by the CCP for mere window-dressing purposes," a political source said.

At the same time, conservative elements in the party are trying to torpedo the elevation of the "red capitalist", Mr Rong Yiren, as vice-premier.

Mr Rong, the chairman of China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), and a personal friend of senior leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, is heavily tipped to be promoted as vice-premier during the NPC.

According to Chinese sources, conservative party elders would only endorse Mr Rong's candidature if he quits the CITIC chairmanship and lets Mr Wang Jun to take over.

Mr Wang, the eldest son of Mr Wang Zhen, is at present one of five vice-chairman of CITIC.

According to diplomatic sources, Mr Rong personally prefers another CITIC vice-chairman to succeed himself, insisting that Mr Wang is too young and inexperienced for the top job.

### Vice Premier Tian Jiyun Visits Shanxi Province

OW2802093190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1058 GMT 25 Feb 90

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yan Xiaoming (7051 2556 2494) and XINHUA reporter Chi Maohua (3069 5399 5364)]



[Text] Taiyuan, 25 Feb (XINHUA)—During an inspection tour of Shanxi, Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, emphasized that we should accelerate the comprehensive development of agriculture in Yanbei Prefecture to achieve a breakthrough in agricultural production.

Tian Jiyun inspected Shanxi's Datong City, Yanbei Prefecture, and Taiyuan City from 22 through 24 February in the company of Governor Wang Senhao and Vice Governor Guo Yuhuai. During the tour, he listened to work reports from the provincial party committee and the provincial government; attended discussions with some provincial, prefectural, and county functionaries; and visited factories and villages to talk to grass-roots cadres, workers, and peasants and familiarize himself with their production and everyday life.

While in Shanxi, Tian Jiyun visited construction sites, in spite of snow, to investigate two projects—land reclamation with flood water in Datong City's Zhijiabao Village and improvement of saline-alkali soil in Yanbei Prefecture. After being briefed by the prefectural and county leaders about the projects, he said: Yanbei Prefecture is endowed with favorable conditions. It has abundant resources and a high percentage of cultivated land, and its people are industrious and ingenious and have a tradition of self-reliance and hard struggle. There is much room for the prefecture's development. It has great potential and resources both above and under the ground, which have yet to be exploited. With a little effort to improve the soil, the prefecture will be able to double its current per mu grain yield of some 300 jin. In view of the vast area suitable for afforestation, the prefecture should plant new trees and transform "small old trees" to increase its afforested area, for the benefit of not only the people of Yanbei but also the people of Beijing, Tianjin, and northern China as a whole. A combination of the greening projects of Yanbei, Zhangjiakou, and Chengde will benefit future generations.

Tian Jiyun said: In developing agriculture comprehensively, efforts should be concentrated on the construction of high and stable yield farmland and transformation of middle and low yield land. At the same time, it is also necessary to develop new resources in a planned, guided, and systematic manner and within the limits of capability, exploiting resources on a stretch of land to really fire the peasants' enthusiasm and concentrate their efforts on doing an earnest and concrete job.

Tian Jiyun pointed out: In developing agriculture, it is necessary to pay attention to improving hilly areas, irrigation facilities, farmland, forested areas, and roads simultaneously. We should adopt various contractual systems linking remuneration to output and rely on the economic strength of collectives which contract the land. To ensure successful development of agriculture, only collectives will be given assistance in terms of policies.

Tian Jiyun added that principal provincial comrades, including the governor, vice governors, and party secretaries, should personally attend to agriculture. In light of the experience in allotting responsibility farmland, he said that land reclamation should be integrated with the peasants' interests so as to harness their enthusiasm.

Tian Jiyun attached great importance to flood prevention facilities. During a visit to Kouquan He in Tadong City on a snowy day, he told the provincial and city officials who were present that before this year's flood season, obstacles should be removed from the river wherein lies a latent peril to the city. Once a mishap occurs, it will inflict damage to both the state and the people. We should be responsible to the state and the people.

During the inspection of Shanxi, the vice premier also went down to factories, mines, and stores to conduct investigative studies. He stressed that enterprises should give top priority to improving product quality, increasing variety, and ensuring good after-sale service so that they can become more competitive and increase their efficiency.

In spite of snow, the vice premier also called on the victims of an earthquake that hit Baocun Village in Datong County last year, encouraging them to rely on themselves and work hard to overcome difficulties in rebuilding their homes.

#### Vice Premier Yao Yilin Visits Shaanxi Province

OW0103005090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1444 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Xian, February 28 (XINHUA)—Vice Premier Yao Yilin said today that efforts to strengthen party building must be under the unified leadership of party committees at all levels rather than merely under individual departments.

Only in this way can a marked effect be achieved, said Yao, during an inspection tour of Shaanxi Province, in northwest China, from February 25 to 28.

Yao, who is also Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), visited municipal engineering projects in Xian and a local factory.

The party building, in both ideological and organizational aspects, was weakened to some extent because some party leaders diluted the party leadership over the past few years.

Referring to economic development, Yao said self-reliance should be encouraged in China's socialist construction. In addition to foreign economic aid, emphasis will be placed on hard struggle by workers, peasants, and intellectuals.

The most important task for China in the next couple of years is to achieve sustained, stable, and coordinated



development. The pace of economic growth will inevitably be quickened if the country has a sound economic foundation, Yao said.

#### **Zou Jiahua, Ministers on Shanghai Working Tour**

OW2102175190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1606 GMT 21 Feb 90

[Text] Shanghai, February 21 (XINHUA)—Entrusted by the State Council, Zou Jiahua, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, has been making a working tour of Shanghai with other ministers since February 15.

They are working together to help solve some problems in Shanghai's economic development.

In Shanghai, Zou and other ministers have gone to grass-roots units to learn about Shanghai's production, exports and technical upgrading and about the development of the Pudong Economic Zone.

At a meeting yesterday, Zou fully affirmed the economic work of the city.

He said that the city's economy maintained proper growth, that growth in investment and consumption was initially curbed, that the price rise index had obviously dropped and that exports had set a record, in the course of improving the economic environment and straightening out the economic order.

He pledged to help the city solve more economic problems because the city's economy occupies a vital position in the country.

At the meeting, he urged city authorities to accelerate the city's export-oriented economy.

#### **Qiao Shi Conducts Shanghai Inspection Tour**

OW2802025190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1542 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 27 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, stressed recently that the present overwhelming task is to maintain stability.

During an inspection tour of Shanghai from February 23 to 26, Qiao Shi said all work should develop in a stable environment and must accord with the overall situation.

Qiao Shi said that with its good foundation in industry, commerce and foreign trade, Shanghai's future was promising so long as it opens further to the outside world.

During his stay in Shanghai, Qiao Shi, accompanied by Zhu Rongji, mayor of Shanghai municipality, visited factories, enterprises, shops and projects under construction.

At the Shanghai Aircraft Plant, Qiao Shi talked with the workers and staff as well as some American technicians working at the plant. The American technicians told him that the workers and technicians in the plant worked very hard and cooperated with them very well. Qiao Shi asked them to believe that China's policy of opening to the outside world would not change, and said he hoped that everybody would continue to make efforts to promote cooperation.

#### **State Councillor Chen Junsheng Inspects Hainan**

HK2702132490 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Excerpts] State Councillor Chen Junsheng, who is making an inspection visit to our province, had a discussion with leaders of our province on the morning of 22 February.

On the occasion, he pointed out: Hainan should start with laying a good foundation in its development and construction and build itself up by developing agriculture. And Hainan should also have a sense of urgency in developing its agriculture by relying on science and technology and should become a new forerunner in boosting agricultural production by relying on science and technology, conducting education among the peasants and carrying out the rural reform.

Comrade Chen Junsheng arrived in our province on 15 February. Accompanied by Vice Minister of Agriculture Liu Jiang and Vice Governor Chen Suhou of our province, from 17 to 21 February he visited the counties of Lingao, Danxian, Changjiang, Dongfang, Sanya, Lingshui and Wanning, and Haikou city, as well as the Yangpu Development Zone, the Basuo Harbor, the Hainan (Juntong) Development Zone, the Bayi Farm in Qionghai, the Nantian Farm, the Nanhai Farm, the (Xinlong) Farm, and the (Guilinyang) Farm to make a on-the-spot survey of agriculture of our province. [passage omitted]

At the discussion meeting, Comrade Chen Junsheng pointed out: The Hainan provincial party committee and the Hainan People's Government have proposed to lay a foundation for agriculture by relying on the party's policies and persist in developing agriculture as the foundation of the national economy. This is very correct. Agriculture should be taken as the foundation of developing Hainan into a special economic zone. We should emphatically set the keynote. When speaking about how to develop Hainan's agriculture, Comrade Chen Junsheng suggested to build up a comprehensive agricultural development zone in our province by absorbing funds from abroad and other parts of the country to develop export-oriented agriculture. [passage omitted]

Comrade Chen Junsheng also repeatedly stressed the need to educate peasants and improve their quality. He said Chairman Mao had taught us that the vital question

was to educate the peasants. This is of very immediate significance for the Hainan Special Economic Zone. [passage omitted]

Provincial party committee Secretary Xu Shijie, Governor Liu Jianfeng and other leadership comrades took the floor at the discussion meeting too. They thanked for Comrade Chen Junsheng for his inspection visit to Hainan and for many of his constructive suggestions for Hainan's agricultural development. The pledged to do their work better to boost Hainan's agriculture.

### Nationalities Minister Reaffirms Autonomy Law

HK0103011290 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
1 Mar 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Xie Liangjun]

[Text] A top Chinese official yesterday reaffirmed China's continued implementation of the law on regional national autonomy, and refusal to turn to federalism to solve its nationalities issues.

Ismail Amat, minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission said in an interview with CHINA DAILY that all experiences of the past four decades proved that the system of regional national autonomy not only maintained the equal rights of all nationalities, but also safeguarded the unity and stability of the nation.

He said that China had nothing to gain through employing a federal system to tackle its nationalities problems.

"It (the current law) is the correct path for dealing with any nationalities issues of the country," he said, adding that it promoted the development of political, economic and cultural causes of all nationalities.

So far China has 57 autonomous regions, prefectures and counties including seven newly-established autonomous counties according to the law on regional national autonomy, which became effective five years ago.

The minister, himself of the Uyghur nationality, said, "We must stick to, solidify and perfect this system, without the least hesitation."

He described suggestions that federalism would solve any of China's nationalities problems as attempts to split the country, regardless of the fact that China was a unified multi-national country.

He also ruled out any possibility of dealing with the issue of Tibet with federalism.

Talking about recent ethnic conflicts in other countries, the 54-year-old minister expressed his deep regret for them, and said he hoped that different nationalities in a country could live peacefully and equally.

Minister Amat said yesterday that some unstable factors still existed in China's inter-nationalities relations.

These mainly came from national separatists and hostile forces at home and abroad, who sowed dissension among various nationalities to sabotage the unity of China's 56 nationalities, he said.

"We oppose any attempts to meddle in China's internal affairs in the guise of nationalities, religions and human rights," he said.

According to the minister, who took office in 1986, the major problem in inter-nationalities relations was backward economic and cultural development levels in ethnic minority areas.

He blamed this situation on lower productivity and inadequate natural environments in those regions.

"The economic gaps are likely to be expanded between minority areas and other parts of the country, although great headway has been made in minority areas," he said.

But he stressed that such situations had already aroused great attention from the State.

The Chinese Government, he said, had promised this year to continue its efforts to prop up economic development in poverty stricken minority areas, regardless of the nation's on-going retrenchment drives.

He said, "Some effective policies, which have worked well in the past, must be and will be continued."

### Li Xiannian on Learning From Lei Feng-Type

OW2602191690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1513 GMT 26 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 26 (XINHUA)—Li Xiannian, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, on Saturday wrote an inscription reading: Learn From Li Bozhao, a good Lei Feng-type official.

Colonel Li Bozhao was the head of the Xianning prefectural brigade of the Hubei provincial corps of the Chinese People's Armed Police.

After joining the Armed Forces in December 1964, Li Bozhao joined the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 1967. He had a firm faith in communism and was always loyal to the party, the motherland and the people.

Li Bozhao devoted his life to the construction of the Armed Forces. He worked untiringly until finally overcome by constant overwork.

During the quelling of the turmoil in late spring to early summer last year, Li Bozhao persisted in fighting at the front, despite serious illness, until he fell. On August 30, 1989, he died at the age of 45.

The spreading knowledge of the heroic deeds of Li Bozhao, has evoked high regard inside and outside the Armed Forces.

On December 15, 1989, the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee awarded Li Bozhao the title of "Outstanding Communist Party Member." On December 21, the Chinese People's Armed Police issued an order, posthumously awarding Li Bozhao a merit citation class one and called on all the officers and soldiers of the Armed Police to learn from him.

### **Macao-Zhuhai 'Secret' Escape Route Uncovered**

*HK0103045590 Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No. 210, 16 Feb 90 pp 6-7*

[Article by Yao Shih (1031 1102): "An Account of the Zhuhai-Macao 'Secret Channel', and Democratic Activists' Escape From China"]

[Text]

### **Mainland Public Security Uncovers the "Secret Channel"**

The "secret channel" has been much talked about. On the one hand, numerous participants in the pro-democracy movement of 1989 broke free from the clutches of the CPC Government through this channel. On the other hand, the Chinese authorities have claimed the arrest of some Hong Kong citizens suspected of helping the fugitives. The secret channel has consequently become the focus of attention.

As a matter of fact, anyone who is not forgetful knows that Hong Kong and Macao have always been geographically and politically important in history. Their role as a "secret channel" can be dated back to the time of Dr. Sun Yat-sen—the Pioneer of the Chinese Revolution as he was called by Mao Zedong—who used the "secret channel" of Hong Kong to shake off his pursuers sent by the Qing Court.

According to some relevant mainland sources, a few months ago public security departments in China had uncovered part of the "secret channel" which had been used earlier, infiltrated it with spies, frantically blocked it up, and punished those who had "neglected their duties". Furthermore, the press in Hong Kong and Macao has already disclosed some details of the channel. We therefore think that revealing the truth about the "secret channel" will not cause much trouble.

Geographically, Hong Kong and Macao are both connected by land with the mainland of China. Particularly in Macao, the Porto Interior to the west shares a bay with Wanzai of Zhuhai. As a result, Macao has inevitably become an important part of the "secret channel".

After escaping to France, the student leader Wuer Kaixi told the press that he had fled the mainland by way of a big city in southern China, which, to my knowledge, refers to Zhuhai. Following his steps, Yue Wu [1471 2976], vice chairman of the Autonomous Workers Union of Shoudu [state capital], and He Pin [0149 7340], formerly a journalist in Shenzhen, both recently

claimed that they had also escaped to Macao from Zhuhai. (For an interview with He Pin please see PAI HSING No. 208.)

As far as I know, there have been at least four important democratic activists who have fled abroad via Macao. They are: Wuer Kaixi, former chairman of the Autonomous Student Union of Beijing Universities (ASUBU); Yue Wu, former vice chairman of the Autonomous Workers Union of Shoudu; He Pin, former head of the Information Service of "FAZHI BAO" [LEGAL NEWS], Shenzhen; Li Lu [2621 4389], former member of the ASUBU standing committee. Among them, Li Lu has kept a low profile in public and talked little about his experience, so his case is less well-known.

### **Li Lu and Others Went Abroad Via Macao**

In fact, Wuer and Li were stars during the students' movement and were easily recognizable. They were, in fact, recognized when they turned up in Zhuhai. The public security men soon traced their whereabouts and started a chase, putting them in the gravest danger.

Wuer was once seen in the Bubugao Hotel in Gongbei. This triggered a large-scale search by the Army and the police.

Li Lu also left his trace in Zhuhai.

Because they were on the wanted list, Wuer Kaixi, Li Lu and Yue Wu, were sent to France as political refugees soon after their arrival in Macao. But He Pin stayed in Macao for quite some time for verification of identity and in order to make arrangements for a third place to receive him.

When in Hong Kong, en route to France, Wuer made a set of video tapes, detailing to the world, the savage civilian massacre by the CPC army [as published]. He also vowed to shoot down the "black sun". This is a message to the Chinese people in despair: Democracy never perishes and people must not be frightened.

Each of these four escapees had a legendary and breathtaking experience, but here we can only talk about Yue Wu's because he has recently described his own escape from Zhuhai to Macao, in great detail, to an overseas periodical. We would like to say something more.

Yue Wu did not escape to Macao until last August. At that time, the "Macao Tour" pleasure boat in Zhuhai, anchored in Jiuzhou Harbor, was still in service. Each day, it went out to sea around Macao, letting mainland tourists enjoy its peripheral scenes.

### **Yue Wu Left Near Ma Kok Miu, Macao**

Yue Wu took this pleasure boat. En route from Jiuzhou Harbor to Macao, the boat went past Porto Exterior, under the Macao-Taipa Bridge and reached the sea near Ma Kok Miu to the southwest of Macao. At this spot Yue Wu jumped into the sea and swam into Macao waters.

Recalling what happened, he said that many people on board had seen his plunge but all had kept silent.

Being a total stranger there, he did not realize he had jumped into the sea just opposite Ma Kok Miu.

Ma Kok Miu is the oldest historic site in Macao built more than 500 years ago, before Macao became a trading port. Legend has it that on a stormy evening 500 years ago, a fishing boat lost its course. Luckily, a blue lamp in the Miu [temple] showed the way and helped it pull into shore, safe from harm. From then on, Ma Kok Miu was widely known. Each year the fishermen raised funds to hold a grand ceremony here—with a lot of Sun Gung [magical power] shows—celebrating the birth of Ancestress Ma. It is one of the most characteristic and important folk activities in Macao each year.

When the news of Yue Wu's escape via Macao spread, a local resident joked with me and said that Ma Kok Miu had not only protected Macao for centuries, but had also taken a Chinese democratic activist under its wing.

After the Chinese Government learned that Yue Wu had taken advantage of the pleasure boat, it suspended this boat tour and has not yet reopened it. The notice at Jiuzhou Harbor says the suspension was an order from above.

An important reason for these activists' successful escape through Macao is that nongovernmental charities in Macao accepted them, and made appropriate arrangements for them out of humanitarianism and mercy. There are many such charities in Macao and quite a number of them have a long history. "Tung Sin Tong" [charity house], for instance, was established more than 90 years ago and is indeed the only group that has been consistently engaged in charitable activities for such a long time.

#### Heaviest Reprisals From the CPC Government

At a conservative estimate, there are 30,000 to 50,000 illegals in Macao, around five percent of the total population of 0.5 million. Many of them tend to seek help from the charities in times of difficulty. Therefore, it is a familiar and easy job for those organs to help activists on the run.

It is perhaps also for this historical reason that the Chinese Government could not find any excuse to openly criticize and take revenge on the Macao Government. All they could do is "punish" the Macao Government with some secret little tricks.

For example, with the excuse of intercepting those who were smuggling themselves into Macao, weapon fire was directed from China at Macao residents and at the Macao marine police on patrol. Actually, one may wonder why firing was necessary for the purpose of interception. Last September and October, in an shooting at Macao residents by the Chinese frontier force, the windows of some residential houses in Ilha

Verde neighboring Zhuhai were riddled with bullets, though fortunately no injuries were incurred. This was indeed an outrage. It did not stop until the Portuguese authorities in Macao lodged a protest.

The heaviest reprisal by the Chinese Government took place last October when the Gongbei frontier authorities, in cooperation with Shenzhen customs, refused to take back the full number of illegals repatriated by the Macao Government. Supporting this action was the suspension of the liner service between Macao and Zhuhai. Anyone with good sense knows what it means.

By that time, Carlos Melancia, governor of Macao, had just completed his visit to Beijing. When in Beijing, Governor Melancia was highly praised by Li Peng and Zhou Nan as "understanding" and "capable of taking the overall situation into account". In order to prevent the situation from deteriorating, the Portuguese authorities in Macao tactfully claimed this case was a result of some technical alteration, giving the Chinese authorities a good way out of the predicament. The Chinese Government was embarrassed by Macao's generosity and quietly restarted full acceptance of repatriated illegals. (Editor's note: Please refer to the article by Lin Ya-lin [2651 0068 2651] herein.)

#### Democratic Activists Avoid Irritating Macao Government

Some knowledgeable person told me that since the story of the secret channel was heard, the Ministry of Public Security has been sending spies to move about in the delta of the Pearl River in the guise of democratic activists (especially as students). Some of them mixed in with the students who had left the north for the south, and sneaked around in places like Zhongshan University and Jinan University in Guangzhou, trying to unearth the channel. Some even smuggled themselves into Hong Kong and Macao and worked on intelligence gathering.

The Portuguese authorities in Macao adopted a totally different practice from the British Hong Kong Government after the June 4 incident. The Macao Government tried hard to avoid mentioning the massacre of June 4 on public occasions and the Portuguese president delivered a speech only mildly criticizing the CPC for massacring civilians.

To avoid irritating the Chinese Government, the Macao Government even canceled the poster exhibition commemorating the bicentenary of the French Revolution scheduled for last July.

Shortly after the massacre, the pro-democracy organizations in Macao petitioned the government to erect a permanent "Goddess of Democracy" statue and asked the governor to reply within a given time. The government chose to cool things down, whereupon the organizations simply withdrew their request. It was said that the Macao Government had persuaded the democratic activists not to cause too much irritation to the Chinese Government and to shelve their proposal.



As time goes by, the June 4 incident is fading from the memory of Macao people. The democratic activists have shifted the focus of their attention to the developments in the drafting of the Basic Law, whereof the first proposal just came from the pro-democracy organizations formed last May or June. The public feeling in Macao, which once ran high, has gradually subsided.

Well-informed sources said that the Macao Government had also tried to avoid direct contacts on matters involving those activists who had fled to Macao. They took a low-key approach to this affair and only kept a silent watch on how things developed. They did their best not to irritate the hysterical Chinese leaders and, in this way, prevented many incidents that could have possibly disrupted the social stability in Macao. Many solid benefits went to the Macao authorities, unlike to the Hong Kong Government which had landed itself in a great deal of trouble.

### TV Coverage of 12th Session of Seventh NPC

OW2402042690 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin  
1100 GMT 23 Feb 90

[From the "National News Hookup" program; video shows wide shot of a conference room with about 100 conferees seated, closeup shots of speaker, and wide and medium shots of conferees in various parts of the room]

[Excerpt] Conferees at the 12th Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] today discussed such topics as the Hong Kong Basic Law, forestry resources, the implementation of the Forestry Law, the Railway Law, combating corruption, economic work, and problems emerging in the course of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order.

The conferees said: The draft of the Hong Kong Basic Law is very good and should be submitted to the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress for adoption. This is a political struggle in which we should not make concessions over such matters of principle as the reunification, territory, and sovereignty of the country, and we must adhere to principle. Successfully drafting the Basic Law has not come easily.

Vice Chairman Lei Jieqiong said in her speech: The draft of the Hong Kong Basic Law was formulated in accordance with the concept of one country and two systems and the guidelines of the Sino-British Declaration. The Hong Kong compatriots are satisfied with the draft law, as shown by the fact that two thirds of the standing committee members voted for it at the ninth plenary session.

Lei Jieqiong said: The inadequate legal system, failure to strictly enforce the law, and particularly the existence of corruption on Mainland China have affected the Hong Kong compatriots' frame of mind. For this reason, we must pay attention to ensuring a clean government, make great efforts to correct unhealthy tendencies, and at the same time, thoroughly publicize the draft Basic

Law among the people throughout the country and make all the people care about the implementation of the Basic Law.

Standing Committee Member Yang Jike said in his speech: China has a great amount of natural resources, but the per-capita amount of them is not much. Relatively speaking, we have a shortage of natural resources, and such a shortage is a major factor obstructing our national economic and social development.

Yang Jike said: On the one hand, there is a shortage of natural resources in our country; while on the other hand, a great deal of our natural resources are being used irrationally, or are being wasted and destroyed. At present, the forestry resources in our country have been drastically decreased, and trees in many forest areas have withered or are on the verge of withering. The area of soil erosion is constantly becoming larger and larger.

Yang Jike called for setting up a resource and environment committee under the National People's Congress to take charge of overall legislation and supervision of natural resources. He also called for more attention to managing and protecting natural resources and the environment to benefit future generations.

Standing Committee Member Qin Chuan said that the efforts to combat corruption have not yielded remarkable results in the past year. He suggested that information on the handling of some major cases be made public before the next NPC session opens in March, to give play to the deterrent role of the law.

He said: The forthcoming session of the NPC in March should put the promotion of ethical integrity among state functionaries to combat corruption as an important item on its agenda. The reports on the work of the government, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's procuratorate should discuss the work of promoting ethical integrity and combating corruption. [passage omitted].

### KMT President Qu Wu on Cooperation With CPC

HK2802060190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
23 Feb 90 p 5

[Article by Hou Wei (0186 3555): "Standing Together Through Thick and Thin—An Interview With Qu Wu, Honorary President of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang"]

[Text] On the day when the "Opinions of the CPC Central Committee on Upholding and Perfecting Multi-party Cooperation Under CPC Leadership and the System of Political Consultations" was openly issued, I went to the residence of Comrade Qu Wu, honorary president of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang [RCCK], to listen to his feelings about the programmatic document.

### Witness of History

Our revered Qu is a veteran who lived for nearly a century. He and sister Deng Yingchao are the two delegates who attended the Second Kuomintang [KMT] National Congress during the period of KMT-CPC cooperation who are still alive. Our revered Qu has accepted party leadership since the Qing dynasty. Elected an alternate executive member of the Second KMT Central Committee in 1925, he personally witnessed the cooperation and split between the KMT and CPC on two occasions. He recalled the past: The first KMT-CPC cooperation resulted in the downfall of the northern warlords and the victory of the northern expedition. With the help and guidance of the CPC, he chose the road of national salvation. As a chairman of the Shaanxi student union during the May 4th Movement, he took part in the student movements under the leadership of Li Dazhao and presented a petition written in blood to the president at that time, urging the Beijing Government to accept the conditions proposed by the students. During the anti-Japanese war, he returned home to join the anti-Japanese movement after completing his studies at Zhongshan University in the Soviet Union. Under direct leadership of comrades Zhou Enlai, Dong Biwu, and Wang Ruofei later, he founded the China Democratic Revolution League [CDRL]. As an initiator of the organization, he and other colleagues of the CDRL vigorously implemented the party's anti-Japanese united front policy and cooperated with the CPC in conducting political work in various fields. Following Beijing's peaceful liberation, Premier Zhou Enlai held talks with the comrades of CDRL on three occasions, affirming the cooperation and intimate acquaintance between the CDRL and the CPC. Our revered Qu sighed that he could have accomplished nothing without party leadership.

### Profound Sentiments of Comrades-in-Arms

At the reception room of our revered Qu, there were some large photographs hanging over the wall or placed on the cupboard. They included a group photo of Qu, his father-in-law Yu Youren, and He Xiangning; a close-up of Qu and Comrade Deng Yingchao; and a photo of Qu and Zhou Enlai standing side by side. These photographs truly recorded the deep sentiments and tested friendship between the CPC and other democratic parties. Pointing at one of the photographs, Qu said: "That one is of special significance. It was taken in 1962 when Premier Zhou invited me, Zhang Zhizhong, and Fu Zhuoyi to a simple meal." Holding the framed photograph with deep affection, Qu described the history of that time. As the situation across the Taiwan strait was tense, Premier Zhou held talks with the three of them, sincerely expecting them to use their special relations with Taiwan to remind Chiang Kai-shek not to take any reckless action. Qu Wu, Zhang Zhizhong, and Fu Zhuoyi wrote letters to Yu Youren, Chen Cheng, and Zhang Qun respectively, expressing Premier Zhou's views. They helped the Communist Party and accomplished a great task for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. Qu

said that the photo was lost during the "cultural revolution," but found back by the CPC Central Committee.

As a close comrade-in-arms of the party, the party had always showed loving care for Qu. He was a member of the political committee of the northwest army and mayor of Dihua (now Urumqi), Xinjiang. Later, he was transferred to Beijing to assume the office of deputy secretary general and concurrently deputy director of the counsellor office of the Government Administration Council. He had the powers of office. The thing which moved him most was how he was rescued by Premier Zhou from prison during the "cultural revolution." He was labeled a "counterrevolutionary" during those years and was thrown into the Qincheng Prison by the "gang of four." Premier Zhou wanted to release Qu. However, Jiang Qing obstructed him from doing so. As it was the 25th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, Premier Zhou added the names of 10 persons including Qu Wu and Sun Qimeng to the list prepared by the "gang of four" for attending the national day banquet, and submitted it to Chairman Mao for approval. Thanks to the large word "approved" by Comrade Mao Zedong, Qu Wu and nine other comrades were released from prison and sent to the Great Hall of the People. All of a sudden, Qu Wu changed from a prisoner to a distinguished guest. At this point, Wu's voice trembled and there were tears in his eyes. It would be impossible for him to have such a deep feeling without personal experience!

### Sincere Consultations

Qu is now vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference [CPPCC] and honorary chairman of the RCCK. He attended all the previous CPPCC sessions and took part in the consultations of major policies and management of state affairs during various periods. Although he had a little trouble hearing, he had a pair of bright piercing eyes and a clear head, and could attend major political and social activities. Qu said in earnest that the Communist Party attaches great importance to and trusts the democratic parties. Before determining major policy decisions, the leaders of all democratic parties are summoned to forums to express their opinions. Every resolution of the CPC Central Committee contains the views of the democratic parties.

On the drafting of the current document on multiparty cooperation and political consultations, Qu said that he took part in all the discussions and the responsible persons of various democratic parties expressed their views at the meetings. The document was finalized through repeated deliberations. It summed up the successful experience of the past and also proposed measures for further perfection. It is the first guiding document since the founding of the PRC which stipulates mutual relations between the Communist Party and other democratic parties.

"In the first year of the 1990's, do you have any demand for cooperation between the RCCK and CPC?" I asked Qu straightforwardly.

After thinking for a while, Qu replied: "As the relationship between the democratic parties and the Communist Party is one between the led and the leading, we should first accept party leadership. Following the promulgation of the CPC Central Committee document, the democratic parties have further realized their great responsibilities. We should constantly strengthen ourselves, give full play to the political participation and supervisory role of the RCKK, and promote long-term stability of the state."

### Communist Students Receive Further Indoctrination

HK2802021990 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 28 Feb 90 p 7

[By Cheung Po-ling]

[Text] Student members of the Chinese Communist Party have been undergoing rigorous political studies to prepare for the re-registration of party members scheduled for May and June.

Student sources in Beijing said yesterday that in order to participate in intensive political lessons, the communist students returned to school a week earlier than non-party students.

After a month-long Spring Festival holiday, most of the universities in Beijing resumed classes in mid-February.

Communist students are required to attend political studies two or three times a week. A tight grip has also been imposed on ordinary students who were instructed to attend the lessons at least once a week.

A green covered booklet entitled "Socialism Could Save China," distributed to students free of charge, has become the main reference material for political discussion and thinking, sources said.

The booklet contains four articles boasting of the superiority of the socialist system. The widely publicised article from which the booklet takes its name was written by a Chinese post-graduate student in the United States.

Communist students were told that after prolonged studies they would be required to compile a report elaborating their political thoughts and position, with details about their activities and involvement in the pro-democracy movement last May and June.

During the screening process, those who are found to have "committed mistakes and failed to make corrections" would be expelled from the party.

Student sources said as part of the authorities' efforts to control student activities in the sensitive period from April to June, the re-registration process would be conducted around the same period.

Sensitive dates such as the Ching Ming Festival to commemorate ancestors and the dead; the first anniversary of the death of the former party chief Mr Hu

Yaobang; and the anniversary of the bloody crackdown in Beijing, all fall within that period.

Although Mr Wuer Kaixi, the exiled student leader, predicted the political atmosphere would become very tense from April onwards and student disturbances might break out, student sources said large-scale disturbances could not occur under the government's clamp-down.

"In face of fears of arrest, low morale and a government campaign to root out former activists, any underground student movement could easily be nipped in the bud," said a source.

### Article Questions Students' Legal, Moral Sense

HK0103095990 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 1 Mar 90 p 7

["Special dispatch": "Sense of Law and Morality Lacking and Sense of Loss Increasing Among University Students"]

[Text] Being unsure about the future of the country, having lost their hope of going abroad, and in their pursuit of money, quite a number of university students on the mainland have lost all hope of their personal value, ideals, and future. Such a sense of loss has given rise to many social problems which are spreading unchecked on school campuses.

An investigation report carried in RENMIN GONGAN BAO on China's mainland disclosed that since the "certificate craze" has cooled down on the mainland at present, many university students begin to doubt the weight of book knowledge and some of them have paid great attention to expanding relationship. Others have thrown away their books, but do not know what they should do. According to statistics of a certain key university in Beijing, of the nearly 10,000 students, about 500 to 600 have abandoned their studies and are no longer interested in their lessons. Of the 85 students in a certain department of another key university, only 15 have taken make-up examinations in five years. Of those who have taken make-up examinations, 20 have taken such examinations twice, six, three times, and three, four times. One of them has taken a make-up examination every year.

As the sense of loss becomes worse, the students are giving vent to their feelings in various ways. Some university students frequently quarrel and fight on their campuses. They even resort to knives to settle disputes over trifles. According to a report, on 19 September last year, two students in a certain university in Jiangxi had a quarrel in their dormitory over a sports program broadcast by the radio. One of them went so far as to stab the other three times with a pair of travel scissors. The latter died after all rescue measures proved ineffectual. On the campus of a certain school in Yunnan, a jobless young man carrying his girl friend on a bicycle had a quarrel with a student who was riding side by side with



him on the road. Another university student pulled out a fruit knife and stabbed the young man to death.

Cases of university students stealing on the campus have markedly increased recently. Last year, a student who entered a certain university in Shanghai in 1987 was the culprit of more than 30 cases of theft in seven colleges and universities last year and the things stolen by him amounted to more than 10,000 yuan. The stealing of bicycles has even become a major public nuisance in institutions of higher learning at present. According to statistics of Xiamen University, the number of bicycles lost at the university in one year was over 450, an average of over 40 bicycles a month. The greatest number of bicycles lost in a month was more than 80.

In addition to lacking a sense of law, the sense of morality is also very weak among university students. According to a report, a director of a police sub-station in a university disclosed that the phenomenon of a boy student living together with a girl student is very common at present. In some student dormitories, there are as many as two or three such pairs. Some students have gone so far as to bring their girl friends back to stay over night even when there are seven or eight other students in the same room. Cases also have been discovered in which girl university students fool around with foreign students and foreign businessmen or in which students gather together to watch pornographic video tapes.

Moreover, students in some institutions of higher learning in the south have been found to take drugs.

A report says that a university president frankly pointed out that the style of study in universities is not good at present and that this has much to do with the teachers and staff. In order to gain more money, some teachers have overloaded themselves with part-time jobs, thus affecting the teaching quality. They have also relaxed moral education among students. This university president said: "While students are attending a class, a sedan car is waiting outside the classroom to take the teacher to help someone in a law suit. Can such a teacher teach well? What will be the influence on the students?"

### Commentator Article Praises Young Heroes

HK0103025990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
19 Feb 90, p 1

[Commentator's Article: "The Republic Needs Guards"]

[Text] In wartime, Liu Hulan [049 5170 5695] heroically sacrificed her life for the Chinese people's emancipation. She "lived a great life, and died a glorious death." In peacetime, Pan Xinglan [3382 2502 5695] and Yang Dalan [2799 1129 5695] defended state property with their own lives and blood. They were the "Liu Hulans" of the new historical stage and "defenders of socialist banking."

Pan Xinglan and Yang Dalan set an example for young people of the new times. Some young friends today often complain that they were not born in the right time, not in that dynamic revolutionary era. It seems to them that in ordinary study and work, "there is no scope to exercise their abilities." In fact, it is precisely in the socialist cause we are undertaking that every one of our young people is undergoing some test. The choice between the public and one's own interest, between life and death, can be very severe at times. Young people of the new era should link their own fate with the interests of the state and people. They should never for a moment forget the state, the people, and be ready to dedicate all that they have to the socialist cause. Pan Xinglan and Yang Dalan were the representatives of young people of the new generation. Although they were an insignificant accountant and a cook of a credit cooperative, their hearts went to the state and the people; and they consciously waged an heroic struggle to defend the state and people's interests, sparing their own lives and blood. Many young people are exploring life's values, and are willing to become the elite of the times. We believe that Comrade Pan and Yang both had their life values in their lifetime, and their value in death. They lived and died for the people, and they were the true elite of the times.

Our people's republic needs diligent builders as well as loyal guards. Even when it has been scores of years since the founding of the PRC, intense struggles remain centering around the life or death of the people's republic. The turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebelling that took place in Beijing last year, taught people a lesson in blood and fire, and a large number of loyal guards surfaced in halting the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion. "The tree may prefer calm, but the wind will not subside," troubles in all forms and various scopes will continue to happen in the future. Aside from thugs engaged in armed robbery, there will be people ready to make trouble to "restore the old order" in the political sphere; and in the economic sphere, there will be "borers" corroding the socialist mansion; and out in the streets, some desperadoes will risk danger in desperation. Although such things and people are few in number, they are separate "bombs" threatening political, economic, and social stability. There must be some people who will unflinchingly remove them. Therefore staunch guards are needed on every post of the republic.

The republic belongs to the people, and represents the people's basic interests. When the state's interests are jeopardized, everyone should stand up and defend it as did Pan Xinglan and Yang Dalan. That is the requirement set by the party constitution on every party member, as well as the requirement of the constitution on every citizen.

### Officials Expect Antinepotism Regulations

HK0103034890 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
1 Mar 90 p 1

[By staff reporter]



[Text] Party and government officials, at and above county level, across the country have been encouraged to "serve in posts away from their hometowns to avoid nepotism," CHINA DAILY was told yesterday.

Provincial regulations governing the move are expected to be drafted by related party and State departments, according to the party Central Committee's Organization Department.

The regulations will also prevent local leaders from working as direct superiors to those, who are their family members or relatives, according to a spokesman from the Department.

Such leaders will also be kept away from the appointment, appraisal, promotion and removal of their family members and relatives.

These leaders include heads and deputy heads of courts, procuratorial and public security departments, party and government departments at and above county level.

Currently, the policies have been introduced in Shaanxi, Hebei, Hainan and Guangdong provinces. Similar measures are adopted in parts of eight other provinces and municipalities, including Beijing.

Nepotism used to be a common phenomenon before the steps were taken since early last year, officials said.

An earlier survey of 706 officials, in Tongling of Anhui Province, had indicated that more than half of them were relatives to one another, according to a local press report.

Irritated, some local people described the situation as, "the husband works in his wife's division; the father and the son share one office; a youth brings tea to his grandpa-boss, while parents-in-law chat with each other across the desks."

"Such a situation is coming to an end now," the spokesman said.

#### **Article Refutes Necessity of Multiparty System**

HK1402005190 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO  
in Chinese 18 Dec 89 p 3

[Article by Li Shenglin (2621 3932 2651): "Safeguard and Improve the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the Chinese Communist Party—Refuting the Idea That It Is Necessary to Practice the Multiparty System of the West in China"]

[Text] With a certain kind of economic system, we will have a certain kind of corresponding political system (including political party system); the political system is to serve the economic system. Those "cream" engaging in bourgeois liberalization have tried their best to advocate the practice of "multiparty system" in our country, with the basic aim to overthrow the leadership of the

Communist Party of China [CPC], and socialist system. These we must fully reveal and criticize.

#### **I. The Multiparty System in the West Is Tool for Safeguarding Capitalist Rule**

The multiparty system or bipartisan system is a political system formed alongside the development of capitalist economy and serves the interests of the bourgeoisie. The political system in the capitalist countries is for the bourgeoisie to solely hold political power through its political party, or jointly hold political power with it, to rule the society with skillful measures, in order to achieve the purpose of safeguarding the basic interests of the bourgeoisie. Due to various factors such as historical tradition, economic development, political foundation, and cultural conditions etc., the multiparty system, bipartisan system, and one-party system have gradually been formed in the capitalist countries. England and the United States are the typical cases of bipartisan system. Some capitalist countries have multiparty systems. One kind of multiparty system is the one in which several parties come forward to organize cabinet, and form joint government, such as Belgium, and Iceland. Another kind is that among many political parties, one political party gains ascendancy for a long period, running the government solely or playing a major role in running the government, and even though it may not run the government, at some point of time, it can still exert decisive influence to the political situation. The Social Democratic Party in Sweden is an example. The capitalist countries also have one-party system. After World War II, many countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific region have laws stipulating the practice of one-party system and forbidding the activities of other political parties.

Superficially, a ruling party and an opposition party exist in a capitalist country which practices the bipartisan system or multiparty system, and sometimes both parties wage intense struggles against each other and reveal each others' shortcomings, but the essence is to better safeguard the rule of the bourgeoisie. Lenin made a penetrating remark: "The people have been deceived from their vital interests by means of spectacular and meaningless duels between the two bourgeois parties." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol. 18, p 397) This is to say, be it bipartisan system, or multiparty system, even though they make loud noises and swear at one another, such democracy is within the domain of interests of bourgeoisie, and has no benefits for the great masses of the working people. Between them there is no fundamental antithesis. After Reagan won the presidential election, one of his senior consultants said: "People generally think that no matter who occupies the oval office, there is no difference—everything will go on as usual." (RENMIN RIBAO 19 November 1980) The bourgeoisie draws support from the bipartisan system, and in the process of mutual restriction and promotion, to ensure a normal operation of the state organs of the capitalist country, to adjust the internal conflicts within the ruling class, to create illusions, and to cheat the great masses of

the people. Engels said: "And nevertheless we find here two great gangs of political speculators, who alternately take possession of the state power and exploit it by the most corrupt means and for the most corrupt ends—and the nation is powerless against these two great cartels of politicians, who are ostensibly its servants, but in reality dominate and plunder it." ("Selected Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," vol. 2, p 335)

## **II. Oppose Bourgeois Multiparty System, Safeguard and Improve the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the CPC**

It is not workable to practice the multiparty system in China. Recently, the people who had engaged in liberalization advocated that China "must practice multiparty politics." The "multiparty system" proposed by them does not refer to the system of multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC now being practiced in our country, but to the multiparty system of the West. Its key point is to negate the leadership position of the CPC, and to overthrow the socialist system. Fang Lizhi had spoken of their real face: "To let other organizations come to the stage is the only outlet for the CPC." Here we can see, the practice of the multiparty system is only a reactionary strategy used by the bourgeois liberalization elements in an attempt to squeeze out the CPC.

The history of revolution and struggle in China, and China's class condition, have formed the new political party system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC, currently being practiced. The leadership position of the CPC has been formed in a long period of revolution and construction. The CPC led various nationalities in the country to overthrow the "three big mountains" through bloody battles, winning victory in the new democratic revolution. The victory won in the new democratic revolution throughout the country greatly increased the party's authoritativeness among the people in the whole country, and the party was loved by the people in the whole country, hence, the party's leadership position in the state's political power was established and enhanced. Since the founding of our nation, the party has been in the position of a ruling party. It led the people in the whole country to restore the national economy quickly, consolidated people's democratic dictatorship, carried out socialist reform in an innovative way, eliminated exploiting system and exploiting class, and realized transition from new democracy to socialism. At the same time, it scored great achievements in socialist construction; established an independent and comparatively complete industrial system and a national economic system; and developed cultural, educational and scientific undertakings etc. In particular, since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has formed a road of socialist modernization construction which is in line with our country's conditions; formulated the party's basic line of one center, two basic points; and led the people throughout the country to confidently build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech delivered on the day

of the 40th anniversary of the PRC not only summed up our country's 40 years of experience in building socialism, but also pointed out the goal for struggle in the future, enhancing trust in the third generation of the leadership group of the CPC among all ethnic groups in the entire country. All these enable us to see clearly that the party's core position of leadership has indeed been formed in a long period of revolutionary struggle and construction, and is a necessary result of social and historical development in China. "Without the CPC, there will be no New China," and "Without the CPC, there will be no socialist modernization in China;" these are the words from the hearts of the people, as well as conclusions from history.

Under the leadership of the CPC, we practice the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation, and this is determined by our country's concrete historical and practical conditions, and is also a characteristics and strong point of our country's political system. Most of the eight democratic parties in our country were formed during the war against Japan and the period of liberation war; they are the products of patriotic movement. During the period of democratic revolution, the social foundation of various democratic parties came mostly from the national bourgeoisie, the petty bourgeoisie, and their intellectuals, as well as from some other patriots. With the CPC's promotion, assistance, and influence, various democratic parties had gone through respective processes of growth and development, coordinated with the CPC in carrying out hard struggles, and made important contributions to winning the victory in new democratic revolution and to founding the PRC. After the entire country was liberated, all the democratic parties accepted the leadership of the CPC, and took the Common Program and the Constitution as their political programs. At present, they have written down clearly in their constitutions the support their parties will give to the basic line of the CPC. Over a period of more than 30 years, we have gone through many storms and a rough path, but the democratic parties have always stayed in the same boat with the CPC—amid rainstorm—supporting the CPC as well as seeking help from it; they have become the real friends of the CPC, done many beneficial tasks in socialist revolution and construction, and made important contributions. After going through socialist reform, our country's national bourgeoisie no longer exists as a class, and an overwhelming majority of urban and rural petty bourgeoisie have embarked upon the road of cooperative transformation. This basic change in the class relations inside the country has also caused changes in the social foundation of various democratic parties. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Now they have become the political coalitions of some socialist laborers and some patriots who support socialism, uniting among themselves, and are political forces serving socialism under the leadership of the CPC." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 172) Judged from the programs of various democratic parties, from their memberships, and from their practices of serving socialism, they have already become the political

parties with laborers as the main body and serving socialism. This kind of historic advancement of the democratic parties has laid a better political foundation for multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC in our country.

To practice multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC is our party's consistent policy. During the war against Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong announced in his speech given as he participated in a meeting held in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region: This principle of the CPC on practicing democratic cooperation with persons outside the party is firm and will never change. Shortly before the founding of our nation, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out to the whole party: Our policy on long-term cooperation with democratic personages outside the party must be made clear in the ideology and work for the whole party. After New China was founded, our party and the democratic parties have continued to adopt the attitude and stand of long-term cooperation. In 1956, representing our party, Comrade Mao Zedong proposed the correct principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" with various democratic parties. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has further perfected this principle. The 12th Party Congress summarized it into four phrases of "long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, mutual utter devotion, and mutual honor and disgrace," which are generally appreciated by the personages of various parties. This indicates that multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC has developed into a new historical stage, initially forming a situation of a new type of intimate multiparty cooperation. The deepening of the party's theory and policy on multiparty cooperation in the new situation is a development of Marxist theory of united front.

In our country, multiparty cooperation is realized through various styles. In our country's political system, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] is an important political pattern and organizational pattern in which we realize multiparty cooperation and mutual supervision; and the forum with the persons of democratic parties and the persons not affiliated to any party convened by the CPC Central Committee and party committees at various levels, is another important pattern of multiparty cooperation in our country. In addition, multiparty cooperation in our country is also embodied by the direct participation in the people's government departments at various levels by various democratic parties under the leadership of the CPC as the core. Many persons of the democratic parties serve the leading posts of the state, and the leading posts of governments, people's congresses and CPPCC at provincial and city levels, playing an important role in political life. Among mass organizations, social groups and academic associations, CPC members and persons of democratic parties cooperated and worked together, etc. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, various democratic parties have shifted their key points in work to serving socialist

modernization construction, as well as to serving reunification of the country; each of them developing its own strong points, and doing a large quantity of beneficial work.

A large quantity of facts vividly proves that under the leadership of the CPC, the road of multiparty cooperation between the CPC and democratic parties is broad. The role of various democratic parties in serving construction of the four modernizations is essential, and is one with great potentials and prospects. We must fully develop the function of various democratic parties—the function which they should have, so as to more fully illustrate the characteristics and strong points of this socialist political system of our country.

#### Article on Appropriate Degree of Opening

HK2402053290 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 19 Feb 90

["Academic Park" column by Di Ge (3695 5514): "Zhao Ruizhang on Selection and Control over the Degree of Openness of China"]

[Text] In an article published in the sixth issue of TIANFU XINLUN [1131 1650 2450 6158] in 1989, Zhao Ruizhang wrote that the selection of an appropriate degree of opening is the key factor that determines whether our country's policy for economic opening to the outside world will succeed and to what a degree this policy will succeed. The qualitative connotation of the "appropriate degree of opening" refers to the degree of economic opening to the outside world that can bring about a benign cycle in the national economy, thus resulting in harmonious ratios between major economic branches. This will then continuously improve the production structure, upgrade the production technology, raise the economic results, and strengthen the national economy. The quantitative connotation of the "appropriate degree of opening" refers to the degree of economic opening to the outside world that must be suited to the bearing capacity of various macroeconomic factors in the national economy. Only when both the qualitative and quantitative aspects of opening are well-coordinated can the degree of economic opening be regarded as appropriate.

#### Article Views Cai Yuanpei's 'Meaning of Freedom'

HK2202093190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 90 p 6

[Article by Zhou Tiandu (0719 1131 1653): "Cai Yuanpei's View of Freedom"]

[Text] Cai Yuanpei was president of Beijing University during the "4th May" period. At that time, he put forth a well-known policy for running schools, that is, "freedom of thought and permission for all kinds of views." This policy had a great influence on the educational, cultural, and ideological circles at that time. However, some people held that he was advocating ultra-freedom.



In fact, this is a misunderstanding. Cai Yuanpei had a philosophical and unique understanding of the meaning of freedom.

Cai Yuanpei held that everyone has an inviolable right to democracy and freedom. The freedom of each person presupposes the inviolable freedom of others and is restricted by the objective environment. The extreme liberal idea holding that everyone can determine his own actions freely and do and say whatever he wants without considering others should not be allowed, because it does not really mean freedom but self-indulgence. It is the enemy of freedom. He said: "Just as a Western philosopher said: 'Everyone enjoys freedom, but one's freedom presupposes the freedom of others.'" "For example, I do not want others to interfere in my freedom of thought and speech, therefore, I should not interfere in other people's freedom of thought and speech either. I enjoy the freedom to protect my body from attack and injury, therefore, I should not injure other people's bodies either. I enjoy the freedom of privacy, therefore, I should not disturb other people's privacy either. Similarly, if I do not want to be bullied and humiliated by others, I should not bully and humiliate others either. This is a principle applicable to all cases, whether big or small." ("Collected Works of Cai Yuanpei," Vol 2, p 424) He held that this is also what the Confucian doctrine of "not giving others what one does not want to have" means.

When he was studying in France, Cai Yuanpei wrote 30 articles on "moral education" for Chinese workers. One of them, entitled "Freedom and Self-Indulgence," was on the question of freedom. Here are two passages from this article: "Freedom is a merit. There is a certain degree of freedom regarding a person's thought, body, speech, residence, occupation, and assembly. If people do not enjoy freedom to this degree due to oppression from outside, they will fight for it, or even carry on a sanguinary struggle for it. This is what the phrase 'rather die than have no freedom' means. However, if freedom goes beyond this degree and other people are harmed, it is no longer freedom but self-indulgence. Self-indulgence is the enemy of freedom. People's thinking should not be bound by religion and old customs but should follow the standards of conscience. This means true freedom. If something evil comes into one's mind, which is not allowed by conscience, and one tolerates it and expands it, it might be placed above conscience. This means self-indulgence." "There can be freedom of speech, but one should not propagate sex and violence; there can be freedom of residence, but one should not disturb others at night or use a residence to make dangerous things; there can be freedom of occupation, but one should not engage in the production of false products or drug trafficking; there can be freedom of assembly, but one should not use assemblies to spread superstition and vice. This is because all those malpractices are expressions of ultra-freedom, which does not presuppose the freedom of other people, and expressions of self-indulgence... Can people lower their guard against rudeness and cruelty if they want to protect the merit of

freedom?" ("Collected Works of Cai Yuanpei," Vol 2, pp 436-437) Cai Yuanpei held that freedom cannot be taken as a code of conduct. In thinking and belief, freedom is indispensable. But in conduct, ultra-freedom should not be allowed. This is because a code of conduct comes from habit. On many occasions, according to their traditional habit, people do not care what is right and what is wrong or what is good and what is bad. But they all have to follow their habit. For example, on entering a country, people have to inquire about its customs and do in Rome as the Romans do. "They cannot but follow the customs. This shows that they must not indulge in ultra-freedom." ("Collected Works of Cai Yuanpei," Vol 3, p 28)

On the question of freedom, many bourgeois thinkers and revolutionaries and many proletarian revolutionary teachers have made their expositions. French thinker Montesquieu said: "Political freedom does not mean one can do whatever one wants. In a country, in other words in a society under law, freedom only means that one can do what one ought and is not forced to do what one ought not." (Montesquieu: "On the Spirit of the Laws," Vol 1, p 154) The declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen, which came into being during the 1789 French Revolution, said: "Freedom means that one has the right to do anything that does not harm others." ("The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen," "Selected Chinese and Foreign Constitutions," p 279)

Marx also pointed out: "Freedom means the right to conduct all activities that are not harmful to other people. The activities that are not harmful to others are delimited by the law, just as the boundary of a piece of land is delimited by a boundary tablet." ("On the Question of the Jews," "Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 438) [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 23 February carries on page 6 the following "correction". "The previous quote by Marx has been misquoted. Marx repeated these words after quoting the clauses on the definition of freedom in the 1793 French Constitution (that is, 'The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen'). Judging by the context, Marx held a critical attitude toward these words. This is why we make this correction. We also want to apologize to our readers."] The above-mentioned expositions of Cai Yuanpei show that he was expounding the question of freedom with a correct viewpoint. His viewpoint had nothing in common with the idea of ultra-freedom. On the contrary, he was opposing that idea.

The policy of "freedom of thought and permission for all kinds of views" was put forth by Cai Yuanpei to counter the idea of "banning all schools of thought but Confucianism," which were advocated by the feudal culture autocrats at that time, and to support the new culture campaign. His purpose was to break with corrupt customs and to allow all schools of thought to contend and develop freely so as to promote academic development. At the same time, through free selection, the students might be able to widen their field of vision and might become more interested in study. This was mainly an

academic policy, but it also contained a political meaning of opposing the autocratic rule of the feudal warlords. He said: "As far as theory is concerned, we must follow the principle of 'freedom of thought' and permission for all kinds of views, just as universities throughout the world are doing.... If various academic schools can still explain their respective theories in a reasonable way, they should not be eliminated but, on the contrary, should be allowed to develop freely." ("Collected Works of Cai Yuanpei," Vol 3, p 271) In Cai Yuanpei's eyes, the differences among various academic schools cannot be solved by administrative interference. They can be solved only through free discussion and contention. This policy was undoubtedly in conformity with the law governing the development of education, science, and culture. It played an important role in the past and is still valuable today. It is identical to our current policy of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend." Although the time is different, the meaning is generally the same.

The policy of "freedom of thought and permission for all kinds of views" does not mean unprincipled permission for and the mixing of various views. A prerequisite is that those views should be reasonable and tenable. They must be wholesome and must not be heretical and wicked ideas or vulgar and salacious novels, and their differences must really be differences of academic view. At that time, encouraged by Cai Yuanpei, a very good atmosphere of democracy and freedom appeared in Beijing University. But he never allowed self-indulgence. All teachers and students were required to abide by school regulations and observe public order. No one was allowed to do things arbitrarily. Cai Yuanpei himself also set a very good example for others. He was an honest scholar with a noble character and was always cautious in what he said or did. For this reason, he was much loved and respected. Mao Zedong praised him as a "model in academic circles and a model for all human beings." Cai Yuanpei always advocated innovation and progress and opposed all practices of sticking to old ways, especially retrogression. He engaged Liu Shipei, who had assisted Yuan Shikai in restoring autocratic monarchy, and Gu Hongming, who had advocated restoration of the Qing Court, as teachers because both were erudite scholars and could become good teachers. He respected their freedom to give lectures and carry on normal academic discussion, but did not allow them to conduct any political propaganda against truth or against the democratic republic system under the pretext of academic learning. When giving lectures in class concerning the "Three Rites," the "Book of Value," and "Explanations of Ancient Texts," Liu Shipei never said a word about autocratic monarchy. When teaching English poetry in class, Gu Hongming never mentioned restoration of the old system. When some students were doing their utmost to attack Gu and Liu, showing that they could not understand why Cai Yuanpei had engaged them, Cai Yuanpei told them: "I hope only that you will learn from Mr. Gu his English and from Mr. Liu his Chinese. I do not hope that you will support restoration

of the old system or constitutional monarchy." (Cao Jian: "The Vigor of Style of Mr. Cai Juemin," "Collected Works of Cai Yuanpei" compiled by Sun Changwei, p 1603) Cai Yuanpei showed the utmost solicitude for the students. He was good at giving systematic guidance to them and adopted all possible measures to boost their initiative in study and to enable them to develop their personalities freely. But when the students did something wrong that infringed upon the freedom of others, violated school regulations, or discredited the school, he would punish them impartially. For example, on the eve of "4th May," a student named Zhang Houzai colluded with conservative feudal forces outside the school and spread rumors attacking the new cultural movement in Beijing University, discrediting the school's reputation. Cai Yuanpei immediately put up a notice, ordering him to quit the school. After "4th May," another student was expelled from school for humiliating a female student.

Just as an ancient Chinese saying goes, things will develop in the opposite direction when they become extreme. When things develop to their extreme, they will turn in the opposite direction. Truth may become falsehood if it is overexaggerated disregarding the specific time, place, and conditions. Lenin said: "By taking a small step forward, though it seems to be stepping forward in the same direction, truth may become falsehood." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 257) During the 10 years of internal disorder, the people's rights of democracy and freedom were wilfully trampled on. When turmoil occurred last year, those who stubbornly held on to the erroneous view of bourgeois liberalization were advocating absolute freedom, which resulted in a counterrevolutionary riot. They thus harmed the state and harmed themselves as well. This is a profound lesson.

We must always bear in mind the teachings of the great thinkers of the past, correctly understand the intensive and extensive meanings of freedom, and take them as our code of conduct. Undoubtedly, this is of great benefit to all individuals as well as to the state and society.

#### Unstable Factors in Xinjiang, Tibet Cited

OW2202094690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0733 GMT 18 Feb 90

[Article by reporter Zheng Qingdong (6774 1987 2639): "With One Heart and One Mind, Let's Carry Forward Our Cause and Forge Ahead into the Future"—Sidelights of the National Meeting of Directors of the Nationalities Affairs Committee]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18, Feb (XINHUA)—The speeches that General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng made on 15 February at the briefing session on nationalities work at the meeting of the directors of nationalities affairs committees have greatly inspired all representatives. In the dining room, at their lodgings, and at group discussions, they enthusiastically discussed nationality work, and freely aired their feelings. One

after another, they expressed the wish that they would, in the 1990s, lead the masses of various nationalities; and, by pooling the wisdom and efforts of everyone, and with one heart and one mind, make fresh contribution to our country's nationality work.

Representatives to the meeting were greatly encouraged by the fact that it was the first time the general secretary and premier were seen together at the briefing on nationality work. Su Rong Zha Bu [5685 2837 2089 1580], deputy director of the Nationalities Affairs Committee from the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and a cadre of Daur nationality, said with great emotion that the third generation of the leading collective of the CPC Central Committee has set an exemplary role by showing such concern for nationality work. He said that he was greatly encouraged by the importance that the leaders attached to nationality work, which will increase his sense of responsibility and confidence in doing nationality work well. [passage omitted]

At the meeting, many representatives talked about the great changes that the party's policy on nationality has brought about to minority nationality areas. Shu Jingxiang (of Hezhen nationality) said that, with 1.65 million people of 45 different nationalities, Heilongjiang is a multinational border province. In order to do a good job on nationality work, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress adopted such laws and regulations as "The Regulations of Autonomy for Dornod Mongol Autonomous County," the "Regulations on Nationality Townships for Heilongjiang," and the "Regulations on Nationality Work in Urban Areas." These regulations have gradually helped legalize and systematize nationality work in the province. [passage omitted]

This reporter learned from the meeting that, currently in China, there are 60 autonomous areas which have adopted and implemented laws and relevant regulations on national autonomy. These laws and regulations now form part of the nationality law system, which has greatly promoted the development in all minority areas.

The economies in China's minority areas develop constantly and satisfactorily. In 1989, the gross output value of industrial and agricultural products reached over 200 billion yuan in the five autonomous regions of Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Guangxi, Tibet, and the three provinces of Yunnan, Qinghai, and Guizhou, all of which have a large number of minority nationalities. The total grain output in 1989 in those areas reached over 46 million metric tons. These figures represented an increase of 7.8 and 8 percent, respectively, over 1988. The masses of minority nationalities in those areas now enjoy a higher level of living standards.

Ismail Amat, minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission said: The new type of socialist nationality relationship, characterized by political equality, unity, and mutual assistance has been further consolidated and developed; particularly worth mentioning is that there

has been a rising sentiment among the people of various nationalities of their love for the party and the socialist motherland. Ismail Amat has come to work in Beijing from the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region for almost five years. When the talk turned to the subject of his very involved work—nationality work—he began to talk freely, with emotion. He said: Millions of minority people showed their support for the CPC Central Committee at the critical time last year when turmoil hit some areas in the nation, and when counterrevolutionary rebellion broke out in Beijing. They passed a severe test and contributed to social stability in border areas. He said: This is solid proof of the achievements in our nationality work, which fully illustrates the correctness of the party's policy on nationalities. [passage omitted]

Qin Guoxue, deputy director of the Nationality Affairs Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, said that the long-term stability of our country is inseparable from the close unity of various nationalities; it is also inseparable from the stability in minority nationalities areas, which constitute 64 percent of the nation's territory. We have achieved great results in national unity work. However, some unstable factors have also appeared lately. These unstable factors mainly originate from splittists and from forces at home and abroad who are opposed to the Communist Party and socialism. Qin Guoxue said: We should never lower our guard against them, because nationality problems very often tend to evolve into violent social and political upheavals and affect national unity and development. [passage omitted] You Ga, chairman of the Nationalities Affairs and Religious Affairs Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region said: Currently, the situation in Lhasa and Tibet has been stabilized; the struggle against separatism has won an initial victory. However, some unstable factors still exist. A great deal of hard and meticulous work still remains to be done.

Representatives also proposed suggestions and measures on promoting national unity and developing the national economy, culture, and border trade.

"The fresh flower of national unity is in full bloom; and the grand cause of the four modernizations will forge ahead," reads the couplet scroll hung at the meeting place of the national meeting of directors of the nationalities affairs committee, giving expression to the common wish of the participants. People are all convinced that the meeting will herald a new situation in our country's nationality work.

## Military

### Yang Baibing Addresses Commendation Meeting

OW2802132690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1327 GMT 24 Feb 90

[By reporters Zhao Su (6392 5685) and Chen Hui (7115 6540)]



[Text] Beijing, 24 Feb (XINHUA)—Yang Baibing, secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the General Political Department, emphasized at a commendation meeting of the Beijing Military Region today: Military units should carry out good education in the party's four cardinal principles and in the current domestic and international situation, further strengthen political construction, and ensure that they themselves are always politically up to standard.

At today's meeting, the Beijing Military Region commended a number of units and heroic and model persons that made outstanding achievements in work in 1989.

Yang Baibing said at the meeting: The Beijing Military Region very successfully accomplished its tasks last year mainly because its party committees at various levels played a strong leading core role, took a firm and clear-cut stand on major issues, always kept a clear head, and firmly maintained a high degree of identity with the party Central Committee. When we receive the honor and commendation, we must firmly keep in mind at all times that as the people's Army and a strong pillar of the republic, we shoulder a very heavy responsibility and we must build the Army well in an all-round way with a strong sense of responsibility and high standards.

He pointed out that under the current situation, we must make great efforts to strengthen the Army's political construction. He called on leading comrades at all levels to know their own responsibilities, and with a high degree of sense of responsibility, to ensure unity in the leading bodies at various levels, among Army units, between the Army and government, and between the Army and the people. He urged them to bring into play the initiative and creativity of all units, seriously do all work well, and successfully accomplish the tasks assigned by the party.

Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee attended the meeting and extended his congratulations to the commended organizations and individuals.

Zhou Yibing and Li Laizhu, commander and deputy commander of the Beijing Military Region respectively, read to the meeting the orders of the Central Military Commission and the Beijing Military Region on conferring honor titles and merit citations on the heroic and model units and individuals.

Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Beijing Military Region, called on all other commanders and fighters of the region to learn from the heroic and model persons, and promote the Army's revolutionization, modernization, and regularization in the course of the campaign to learn from Lei Feng.

### Reporter Interviews Soldier-Singer Xu Liang

HK2402035090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
14 Feb 90 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Luo Tongsong (5012 0681 2646): "A Visit to the Home of the 'Lark from the Battlefield'"]

[Text] Xu Liang, a soldier who won Merit Citation Class One when fighting on Laoshan, is reputed as a "lark from the battlefield."

On the second day of the Chinese New Year, I went to see Xu Liang in his house.

A bright red flag was hung on the wall of the bright and plainly furnished house. Five eye-catching characters, xue ran de feng cai [graceful bearing dyed with blood], were on the flag. This immediately recalled to me the scene Xu Liang, sitting on a wheelchair, sang the song Xue Ran De Feng Cai at the 1987 Spring Festival Eve Party televised live by the Central Television Station.

Xu Liang's father and parents-in-law were all at home, and his wife Chen Yan was preparing dinner. She told me: "Please wait a moment, Xu Liang will return very soon."

Shortly after that, the door was opened. Xu Liang stepped into the house with crutches under both arms and snow on his shoulders. "It's a good snow. There will certainly be bumper harvests this year." He was really like a lark, always being eloquent and humorous.

This time, the house was filled with a harmonious and joyful atmosphere. The central figure in the house was not Xu Liang but his 2 and 1/2-year-old son Xu Le. That day, the grandmother had the boy put on a pair of red pants and a green coat and also tied a beautiful red ribbon on his hair. I asked: "Why was the boy dressed up like a girl." Xu Liang's father Xu Zengyi smiled and said: "Just for fun."

The grand parents called the boy "le" which means happiness, but the same character can also be pronounced "yue" which means music. Music was the exact topic Xu Liang talked with me. At present, Xu Liang is studying in the Composition Department of the Central Conservatory of Music and will graduate in a year's time. His teacher Mou Hong paid a lot of attention to this student and often came to his house to give him tuition, not because the teacher respected this combat hero but because he regarded him as a promising student.

Xu Liang is not only a student who is receiving education, but is also a leader responsible for educating other people. He lost his left leg on the battlefield, but he is now still a political instructor of a company of the People's Liberation Army and bears the military rank of Lieutenant.

"Do you participate in a lot of social activities?" I asked. Xu Liang shook his head slightly and said: "There are too many things I need to study now. I need to study theory and masterworks."

After seeing Xu Liang's family, I thought of some rumors concerning him. It was rumored that Xu Liang was a "false combat hero" and "had been executed because he turned his coat on the battlefield." How ridiculous these rumors were! How shameless the rumor fabricators were!

I asked Xu Liang whether he knew about such rumors. He smiled and said: "Some rumors were indeed grotesque. If they used my name for fun after dinner, it would be my pleasure. However, such rumors were not just directed at me but were aimed at smearing the People's Liberation Army. This can never be allowed!" He looked indignant when saying this.

A gamut of thoughts and feelings emerged in my mind after leaving Xu Liang's house. An ancient Chinese writer Ouyang Xiang once said: "Rumors and irresponsible remarks are hated by all people." It seems that even ancient people also abhorred rumors. However, true gold fears no fire. Today, the "lark from the battlefield" is singing more gaily.

Of course, there should be some ways in society to punish the rumor-makers.

#### **Army Paper Editorial Stresses Political Work**

HK0103123390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
1 Mar 90 p 1

[JIEFANGJUN BAO 28 Feb editorial: "A Programmatic Document which Strengthens the Political Construction of Our Army"]

[Text] The party central authorities have recently approved the circulation of the minutes of an Army-wide political work meeting called by the Army's General Political Department: "Concerning Certain Problems in Strengthening and Improving the Army Political Work Under the New Situation." This is a very great encouragement for the whole Army, and will tremendously promote the strengthening and improvement of the political work in our Army, and its political construction.

The document insists on taking Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and the fundamental party line as guidance, carries forward the brilliant tradition of party and army political work, is based on new changes within the country and in the international world, and historical missions borne by our Army, further clarifies the line, principles and major missions for strengthening and improving the army political work under the new situation, embodies the unity of theory and practice, and history and reality, the uniformity of legacy and creativity, and the wisdom of leaders and the masses. It supplements and develops the "Decisions on the Army

Political Work Under the New Situation" and is a programmatic document for strengthening the political construction of our Army.

The document strongly advocates strengthening political construction to ensure party leadership over the Army, a high degree of stability, concentration and unification for the whole Army, and to guarantee the important requirement that the Army will always be politically qualified [zheng zhi shang yong yuan ji ge 2398 3112 0006 3057 6678 0644 2706]. This concerns the fundamental direction in the construction of our Army and its nature. The international situation has changed rapidly, and the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing between last spring and summer have further shown that the struggle of infiltration and anti-infiltration, subversion and anti-subversion, "peaceful evolution" and anti-"peaceful evolution" has thrust itself right under our eyes. As a firm pillar for people's democratic dictatorship, our Army carries a particular status and functions in consolidating the state political power. For precisely this reason our Army has become an important target for the hostile forces within and without the country, which have tried everything to infiltrate and vainly attempt to change the nature of our Army. Under this situation, to enable our Army to stand the trials of anti-"peaceful evolution," reforms and opening up and a peaceful environment, we must vigorously strengthen political construction to ensure that the Army will always be politically qualified. Political work is the lifeline for army construction. There are many problems to be resolved in army construction, work in areas such as training, war preparations, logistics and scientific research must all be grasped. But the first political work mission and the top priority to be grasped remain to be the strengthening of the political firmness of cadres and soldiers, the guarantee that guns are in the hands of those politically reliable and the resolution of the problems of "for whom we bear arms and for whom we serve." The resolution of these problems will fundamentally strengthen the army construction, and will preserve, from beginning to end, the people's nature of the Army; and at the same time will effectively promote the completion of other tasks. This is highly significant for smashing the "peaceful evolution" conspiracy of hostile forces within and without the country, for consolidating the state political power and developing socialist undertakings, and for revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing the Army. We must approach and understand the issue from a strategic height.

The document revolves closely around political construction, the guarantee that the Army will always be politically qualified, and some of the important problems in army political work; and made explicit answers, at both the theoretical and practical levels, to all these subjects. Army political work has, in all these years, moved forward and eliminated interruptions, has developed amid continual probes and, overall, remains firm and powerful. However, owing to the influences of bourgeois liberalization, the understanding of some



comrades of issues such as the status and functions of political work, the absolute leadership of the party over the Army, the targets of training, the focuses of political education and relationship between legacy and creativity has been vague. The document makes correct expositions on all these issues, clearly stating and leaving no doubt as to what it advocates, opposes, insists and prevents. It provides a long-range guidance for clarifying the ideological and theoretical truths and errors confounded by bourgeois liberalization, for further unifying the understanding of the whole Army, for better exercising the brilliant tradition of political work, and effectively strengthening the political construction of the Army.

The document has explicitly advocated not only the strategic need of strengthening the political construction of our Army, but also important measures for implementing this requirement. It has put forward missions and requirements and has laid down explicit direction and principles for the way to strengthen the party absolute leadership over the Army, the in-depth education in adherence to the four cardinal principles, grasping well the construction of cadres forces, party units at various levels especially the leading groups, raising the troops' ideological and moral qualities, and for dialectically understanding and handling some of the fundamental relationships in political work. If we realize, in a serious fashion, all these principles we will fulfill the expectation and requirement of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, which require that "our Army must from beginning to end preserve the nature of the people's army, remain loyal to the party, state, socialism and the people."

The guarantee that our Army will always be politically qualified is a very high requirement. It needs long, hard and delicate efforts. The party organizations at various ranks and leading organs of the whole Army and the whole body of cadres and soldiers must take as a common duty the fulfillment of the spirit of the document, and undertake repeated and in-depth learning through extensive and lasting propaganda, so that the fundamental spirit and various requirements of the document strike deep in people's hearts and are put into practice. We must unify the spirit of the document with practical situations in our own units, formulate specific measures and methods for implementation and keep probing and developing in practice. We must prevent a situation where the requirements of the document remain at the level of general calls, and rigid standardization. We should view the implementation process of the document as one giving full play to subjective and active functions, and as a creative one in launching the work, so that our political work can continually create on the basis of past results.

We firmly believe that, under the correct leadership of the party central authorities and Central Military Commission with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, as long as the whole of the Army works together and, according to the requirements of the document, practically and

effectually grasp well the important issue of strengthening political construction to ensure that the Army will always be qualified politically, then whatever kinds of political waves and winds we may run into, our Army will, under absolute party leadership, surely exercise the function of being a pillar in the middle of a stream, and continue to make new contributions to the state and people.

#### Article Discusses Future War Pattern

HK2802101490 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese  
9 Feb 90 p 3

[Article by Liu Zhiwei (0491 1807 0251): "A General Forecast of the War Pattern in the 1990's"]

[Text] In the long chain of historical development, the realistic link is naturally tied to the future link. The realistic link determines, to a certain degree, the direction of the future link. It provides people with a basis for thought in describing the future. Therefore, to correctly predict the future, people must first understand history and reality.

In the 1990's, in what direction will the war pattern evolve? When we give serious thought to the Falklands war between Britain and Argentina with the demonstration of sophisticated guided weapons at their best, to the Bekaa war between Israel and Syria with the electronic equipment stealing the scene, to the U.S. air attack on Libya taxing the brain of the White House, and to the Iran-Iraq war ending up eventually with its conclusion with peace talks after eight years of bitter fighting; then, we can roughly portray the outline of the future war pattern.

The future war pattern will take on two fundamental characteristics: First, an emphasis will be placed on "attacks on targeted points." Due to rapid scientific and technical growth, various sophisticated guided weapons have gradually formed giant weapons families. They will play a main role in the stage of war in the next century. Therefore, the war pattern will bid farewell to the pattern of attack "with scanty results from a wide sown area" marked with artillery fire and intensive bombing. Both sides on the offensive and the defensive can resort to sophisticated guided weapons making the enemy's vitals the direct target of attack, "pinpointing" his tender spot and bringing everything else under control. Second, an emphasis will be placed on "soft attack." Human society has entered the era of information. As a "soft part" of the war machinery, the information system has played an increasingly important part among various factors representing the strength of war. It will therefore become the focus of attack by both sides on the offensive or defensive. Meanwhile, given increasing progress in information technology and its transformation from communications safeguard equipment into the "combat weapons" of both the offensive and defensive sides, "soft means" will become an important factor in the success or failure of war. Then, people will find it very difficult to describe

the fierceness of fighting in terms of "heavy smoke of gunpowder" and "rumbling sound of gunfire."

The future war will be guided by three fundamental principles. 1) Strategy. The future war, large or small, long or short in duration, will be more strictly subject to state strategic control, no matter what the means resorted to. The scope of "a general fighting far away with orders from the ruler incapable of being acted upon," as an ancient saying goes, will become increasingly narrow. The era of "military fighting going off like an unbridled wild horse on the run at the beginning of a war with even an influence on the state's strategic trend will be a thing of the past. That in a future war, a company unit's tactical action can become a topic of talk at a state summit conference will no longer make people fuss about it. 2) Given limits. In future wars, a local war subject to many limitations will take the place of an unrestricted large-scale war to become the main pattern of a future war. Of these many limitations, the most fundamental is the limited aim of war. The threat of the enemy's survival will not be sought. Instead, through the use of the means of war in a restrained and flexible way, the enemy is forced to readjust or change his given policy to suit a country's own desire, thus giving rise to the limitations of the use of fighting strength, the limitations of the means of wars, the limitations of the space scope of war, and the limitations of duration of war. 3) Accuracy. Given strict control from state strategy and checks and balances among the international community, the rhythm of state strategy must be played with great accuracy, be it the use of fighting strength or the means of war, the space scope of war, or the duration of war. Anything overdone can be a big worry to military commanders. The rapid development and wide use of modern weapons and technical equipment will also naturally make future wars increasingly precise and accurate in regard to analysis in making policy decisions, giving commands and exercising control, tracing feedback, and a series of other links. The description of the future war as "a timetable-type war" will no longer be treated by people as something fabulous from the "Arabian Nights."

#### PLA Reports 'Upsurge' in Lei Feng Emulation

OW2502231690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0424 GMT 25 Feb 90

[By reporter Luo Yuwen (5012 3768 2429) and correspondent Xiang Ronggao (0686 2837 7559)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Feb (XINHUA)—A new upsurge in learning from Lei Feng is being whipped up in various units of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]. In the past several months, from headquarters to the grass-roots level units and from cities to the frontier and coastal areas, soldiers in various barracks have enthusiastically talked about the spirit of Lei Feng and vigorously unfolded activities of learning from Comrade Lei Feng.

Since Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation called on the entire country to learn from Lei Feng 27 years ago, cadres and fighters of the entire Army have engraved this teaching in their minds and persistently unfolded activities of learning from Lei Feng. They have constantly carried forward the spirit of Lei Feng and a large number of heroic models have emerged, such as Ouyang Hai, Wang Jie, Mai Xiande, Liu Yingjun, Zhu Boru, Zhang Hua, Liu Guogeng, and Cui Guozheng. In the rigorous struggle of stopping the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion, the broad masses of cadres and fighters of the martial law troops demonstrated the "spirit of the guards of the Republic" by showing their faith in the party, fearing no sacrifice, displaying bravery and a staunch spirit, and strictly observing discipline. They have vividly reflected the Army's fine tradition and the spirit of Lei Feng. In recent years, prompted by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission have repeatedly called on the whole Army to unfold activities of learning from Lei Feng. In light of the situation in which those who advocated bourgeois liberalization slandered Lei Feng's spirit, Comrade Deng Xiaoping once again called for learning from Lei Feng, advocated the "five kinds of revolutionary spirit," proposed that it is necessary to vigorously strengthen the building of spiritual civilization while doing a good job in the building of material civilization, and encouraged the broad masses of officers and soldiers to be revolutionary soldiers with "four hases" [having high ideas, moral integrity, a good general education and a sense of discipline]. Yang Shangkun, Liu Huaqing, Yang Baibing and other leading comrades also put forward clear demands on various units with regard to learning from Lei Feng. The broad masses of commanders and fighters of various organizations and units have studied seriously to understand the guidelines of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on learning from Lei Feng and have clearly understood the great significance of whipping up a new high tide of activities of learning from Lei Feng under the new historical condition. Party committees and political organizations of various major units have all made decisions on promoting activities of learning from Lei Feng in a deep-going manner and issued circulars to lower units. Many units have held mobilization meetings, discussion meetings and meetings to exchange experiences and organized reporting groups to publicize typical advanced deeds in learning from Lei Feng. Many leading comrades at and above regimental level have not only taken the lead in practicing Lei Feng's spirit, but have also gone down to the grass roots level to explain and publicize Lei Feng's spirit. They mobilized and organized various units to unfold activities of learning from Lei Feng and promoted a strong tendency of learning from Lei Feng and becoming Lei Feng-type qualified soldiers.

In unfolding activities of learning from Lei Feng, officers and soldiers of the whole Army have studied Lei Feng's fundamental spirit and centered on the fundamental

issue of being politically qualified. Through the struggle to quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion, the soldiers have further understood that Comrade Lei Feng had many noble characteristics but the primary one was his being a typical example of a politically qualified soldier. Various units have considered the training and cultivation of forever politically qualified revolutionary soldiers with "four haves" as the fundamental goal. They guided the masses to lay stress on learning Comrade Lei Feng's firm political stand of being loyal to the party, his noble character of serving the people wholeheartedly, his firm spirit of painstaking study, his fine style of hard struggle, and his work attitude of loving all jobs assigned to him. Many PLA units have carried out education on special topics to learn from Lei Feng and to love and trust the party, and ensured that the troops have faith in the party, resolutely obey the orders of the party, and increase their understanding of centralism, unity and stability. They have helped officers and men increase their sense of responsibility and raise their awareness in overcoming the difficulties at present and share the burdens of the party and the state. Many units have also linked the campaign to learn from Lei Feng with the study of Comrade Mao Zedong's works and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." With the slogan "love the party, love the nation and the Army" as the main theme, they have extensively carried out various activities to read books and make speeches. By reading more books, they have come to understand the party's glorious history; hailed the cause of socialism, particularly the significant achievements in the decade of reform; and disseminated the spirit of arduous struggle and selfless dedication. Meanwhile, with the task of training more soldiers who have lofty ideals, good morality, knowledge and discipline in mind, the various units have also paid attention to helping cadres and fighters raise their ideological and moral standards, and foster a good work style of improving themselves, studying military skills, waging arduous struggles, observing discipline, enforcing laws, achieving unity and rendering mutual assistance.

The various PLA units believe: The Lei Feng spirit conforms with the "Long March spirit" in history, the "Laoshan Spirit" in the 1980's, the "Guardian of the Republic" spirit, and the "five types of revolutionary spirit" recommended by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. The broad masses of cadres and fighters have combined their campaign to learn from Lei Feng with their efforts to learn from the "guardians of the Republic", from other heroic characters and from other advanced typical examples in one's own unit so as to fill the activities of learning from Lei Feng with new vitality and reflect the close-cut features of our age. While learning from Lei Feng, some of the PLA units stationed in cities have launched a drive to learn from "the Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road", try hard to "avoid contamination in downtown areas" and bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle. Some PLA units have developed a campaign among the broad masses of officers and men to once again evoke the images of Zhang Side, Norman Bethune, the Foolish Old Man and

Lei Feng. Right now, a large number of old heroes, models and typical examples have emerged once again. At the same time, various PLA units have also given publicity to the new typical examples in one's own unit in learning from Lei Feng and created a unique situation in following examples set by Lei Feng and the typical exemplary characters, both new and old, as well as learning from the advanced in an overall manner.

#### **Commentator Views Military Installation Protection**

*HK2802052390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
24 Feb 90 p 3*

[Commentator's article: "Protecting Military Installations Is the Common Duty of Soldiers and Civilians"]

[Text] The 12th meeting of the Seventh NPC [National People's Conference] Standing Committee approved and promulgated the "Law on the Protection of PRC Military Installations." This is an important law to strengthen national defense construction and maintain state security and interests. It is an important step for national defense construction to gradually head for standardization and institutionalization. The promulgation and enforcement of this law has provided a legal basis for the protection of military installations. This carries great significance in strengthening the whole nation's sense of national defense, preventing any illegal act disruptive and harmful to military installations, strengthening unity between the military and the government and between soldiers and civilians, protecting the security and effective use of military installations, increasing the country's defense ability, safeguarding the smooth progress of socialist construction and reform and openness, and maintaining lasting peace and order in the country.

Since the founding of the PRC, to safeguard national security and maintain the integrity and nonviolation of our territorial sovereignty, the state has made tremendous efforts in national defense construction and built and restored quite a large number of military installations. These installations have played an important role in safeguarding the motherland, resisting aggression, and protecting the people working peacefully. They have provided an important material basis for the Army's fulfillment of combat, war-preparation, training, on-the-job, and scientific research assignments. Military installations are state property and the material results of a long period of hard work by the masses of soldiers and civilians of the whole country. In building and safeguarding these military installations, many people have paid the price of youth and even the price of fresh blood and life. Given the relatively long period of construction of military installations and a relatively big investment involved and also many special demands in regard to geographical distribution, terrain selection, maintenance of the integrity of the defense system, the scope of security work, and so forth, any disruption caused not



only brings economic losses to the state but also interferes with the fulfillment of army operation, war preparedness, and other tasks and the normal progress of military activities. This is extremely unfavorable to state security. Therefore, we must proceed from the protection of state security and interests, seriously uphold and enforce the law on protection of military installations, strengthen the protection of military installations, and stop any act disruptive and harmful to military installations. This is a common duty that must be assumed by all soldiers and civilians without the least delay.

For a long period of time, local party committees and governments at various levels and the masses of soldiers and civilians have attached great importance to the protection of military installations, and have done large amounts of work. There have appeared many moving deeds. But there is no denying that due to imperfect national defense legislation and other factors, some such practices as destroying military installations, stealing military equipment, threatening the effective use of military facilities, and interfering with security measures have for many years been often noticeable. They have also assumed increasingly serious proportions. Therefore, to apply legal means against illegal disruptive acts against military facilities is an important task to strengthen national defense construction. Ours is the country of the people. Ours is the Army of the people. Protecting military facilities is dictated by the common interests of the whole body of soldiers and civilians. Given the protection of the effective use of military installations, we must pay simultaneous attention to national economic construction, natural environment protection and the livelihood of the masses. This is also a very important part of the effort to protect military installations.

"It is dangerous for a state not to stress national defense education. A nation without a sense of national defense has no hope." The most fundamental problem in enforcing the law on protection of military installations is to continue widely and penetratingly carrying out national defense education among all the people and to fundamentally raise the consciousness of the masses of soldiers and civilians in safeguarding national defenses and caring for military installations.

We must organize the masses of soldiers and civilians to seriously study various provisions in the law on protection of military installations and to understand the guiding ideas and guidelines for the protection of military installations and relevant demands. We must clearly define the categories of restricted zones for military installations and demands of protection and also provisions about protection of military facilities not placed under restricted zones. We must clearly define the management duties of local governments and military organs at various levels and the obligations of civilians. We must clearly define the legal consequences of disrupting and threatening military installations. In this way, we can strengthen the concept of the legal system on the part of the whole body of citizens, maintain the dignity of the

law, and really achieve the aim of observing the law as it exists, being strict in law enforcement and bringing any offender before the law.

## Economic & Agricultural

### Vice Minister Reviews Spark Program Benefits

HK2802073590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 15 Feb 90 p 2

["Special Interview" by staff reporter Bo Sheng (2672 3932): "'Spark Program' Makes Gratifying Progress—an Interview with Li Xue, Vice Minister of the State Science and Technology Commission"]

[Text] What is the "Spark Program"? What is its role and purpose? What achievements and progress have been made in the implementation of this program in the past more than one year? With these questions, this reporter interviewed Li Xue, vice minister of the state science and technology commission, and requested him to answer these questions.

Reporter: At present, people in the scientific and technological circles and in the industrial and business circles, as well as Chinese students studying in foreign countries, all have intense interest in the "Spark Program." Could you please tell me about the contents of this program and its purpose?

Li Xue: The "Spark Program" was started by the State Science and Technology Commission in August 1988 to promote the commercialization of the high technological research results in China and to guide and promote the development of high technologies.

The original purpose of the "Spark Program" was to promote the commercialization of the research results in the field of high technology achieved by the scientific research institutes, the institutions of higher learning, and the large and medium-sized enterprises with them being put into economic use. Through the practice of more than one year, I find that something should be added to the contents of this program to make it more comprehensive. That is, the program will not only promote the commercialization and economic utilization of the research results in the field of high technology, but will also promote the development of some new industries. At the same time, the program should include a number of combinations.

First, the program can be combined with the transformation of the operation of the scientific research institutes. That is, the program will prompt these institutes to run business enterprises and develop new industries through contracting loans. The significance of this change cannot be appraised merely according to the direct output value of the projects involved in the "Spark Program."

Second, the program can be combined with the traditional industries. There are also broad prospects in this



combination, and the results that will be achieved through such combination cannot be calculated merely according to the direct output value of the specific projects. For example, a digital control device being installed on a 400-mm lathe may cost 100,000 yuan, and this is the direct output value of the product involved in the "Spark Program;" the ordinary lathe may be sold at 20,000 yuan, but the lathe equipped with the digital control device may be sold at 400,000 yuan. That is to say, one may earn a net profit of 280,000 yuan by selling a lathe with digital control device, and the amount of 280,000 can be regarded as the "amplifying" result of the "Spark Program." The program will not only play a role in spreading high technology, but will also play a role in promoting the development of the traditional industries and "amplifying" their output value.

Third, the "Spark Program" can be combined with the transformation of the enterprises which have been incurring losses or whose economic results are poor. That is to say, when developing their own products, the scientific research institutes can take over such enterprises in various forms, and this will also produce a substantial "amplifying" effect.

Fourth, the program can be combined with the import and absorption of advanced technologies from abroad. The coastal areas should pay special attention to this point.

Fifth, the "Spark Program" in coastal areas can play a role in upgrading the technological level of the economic and technological development zones. Qingdao City recently adopted a measure. They assign an area in the economic and technological development zone as a high technology estate, and all enterprises being set up there must adopt high technologies. The ideal way is to make use of foreign capital and our own technology to develop high-technology industries.

Sixth, the program can be combined with agricultural development.

Seventh, the program can be combined with the development of export and foreign exchange earning.

If the "Spark Program" can properly realize these combinations, then it will play an effective role in spreading high technologies and amplifying the effects of the high technologies. Moreover, the amplifying effects will far exceed the direct economic results of the projects in the "Spark Program." This is the exclusive characteristic of the high technology industries. I believe that the "Spark Program" will make major contributions to strengthening our national strength and will promote the export of the high technologies developed by our country to the international market in the 21st century. So the "Spark Program" is of great significance.

Reporter: Why did China need to pursue the "Spark Program"? Why was it necessary? Are there necessary conditions for pursuing this program?

Li Xue: The necessity and conditions for China to pursue the "Spark Program" are both obvious.

Today, the worldwide competition in the field of science and technology is getting more and more intense, and the new round of competition is unfolded mainly around the development of high technology and the development of industries involved in high technology. Those who can win will be able to grasp a leading position in further economic development. Therefore, China must develop her own high technology and high-technology industries in order to hold a seat in the world's high technology realm. According to the present international economic pattern and especially the economic environment in the Asia-Pacific region, some new industrial countries and regions are readjusting their industrial production structures in order to build up their economic strength and increase their international competitive power, and are devoting more resources and efforts to accelerate the development of technology-intensive and high-technology industries. This will certainly bring about a good opportunity for our country to develop an outwardly oriented economy and to increase the export of labor-intensive products. However, if we are not alert enough, our economic strength will lag farther behind theirs. Therefore, while making effort to upgrade our labor-intensive products, we must also develop high-technology products and develop high-technology industries without any delay so as to gradually upgrade the industrial production structure in our country.

Therefore, in the early 1980's, China began to attach great importance to the development of high technologies. Through solving the key issues in research, developing new industries, carrying out key basic and applied research projects, absorbing and digesting imported technologies, and encouraging inventions, China has achieved batch after batch of research results in developing new technology. At present, there are millions of scientists and technologists in the whole country. Each year, they develop over 10,000 items of patented new technologies. The achievements can compare favorably with those in the advanced countries. However, if the research results are not turned into commodities and put into economic use as soon as possible, it will be hard to promote the further and faster development of science and technology. Then, how should we turn the new technologies into commodities and put them into economic use? This question was not properly solved for a long time. Although we made a great deal of achievements in scientific research, few of them were actually turned into commodities and put into use in production. This was one of the weakest links in China's national economy. Therefore, one of the key points in our efforts to reform the scientific and technological research system in the past few years was to seek an effective way to turn the technological achievements into commodities and put them into use in economic construction and production. This was not only a case in China, other countries also took many years to gradually solve this problem. Japan was one that solved this problem most

quickly, then Western Europe and the United States also followed suit. Britain was the last to solve this problem. Therefore, the dissociation of science and technology from economic construction and production was a global problem, but this problem in our country was more salient. This was because our foundation was weaker and we more urgently needed to promote the commercialization and economic application of the technological achievements in order to strengthen the weak link in our economic development.

Reporter: Over the past more than one year, how were things going on in the selection and execution of the projects in the "Spark Program"?

Li Xue: Beginning in the second half of 1988, the State Science and Technology Commission selected 272 out of the more than 1,500 projects submitted by various localities and departments as the state-level "Spark Program" projects in 1988 and 1989. These projects belonged to the five priority fields in high technology development, namely, new materials, biological engineering, mechanical and electrical integration, electronics information processing, new energy sources and energy-saving technologies. The criteria for selecting these projects were: the technologies were advanced and mature; they were necessary conditions for organizing batch production; the market prospects for the products were good; the project would achieve good economic results with the input-output ratio reaching 1:4 and the profit-tax rate exceeding 25 percent; and returns would be yielded in less than three years.

In order to fulfill this batch of state-level projects, the State Science and Technology Commission arranged some bank loans and provided certain interest subsidies for them. Some projects were exempted from product tax.

Aside from these state-level projects, various localities and departments also organized a large number of local-level "Spark Program" projects, and raised local funds to support these projects.

At present, the State Science and Technology Commission is actively opening various fund-raising channels at home and abroad and is soliciting greater support from various social circles for the "Spark Program" projects.

Reporter: Aside from organizing the "Spark Program" projects, what other progress has been made in the past more than one year in carrying out the program?

Li Xue: The vigorous development of the high technology industry development zones is also a major achievement of the "Spark Program." In the past few years, through reforming the appropriation system, opening the technology market, allowing the scientific and technical personnel to undertake some part-time jobs, and adopting some reform measures for facilitating the movement of talented and skilled manpower, we have gradually established the new conceptions that "scientific and technological achievements should be

commercialized" and "technology should enter the market." The reform measures have prompted some pioneering research institutes and research personnel to make substantial progress in developing high technology projects and running technology intensive enterprises. In May 1988, the State Council approved the establishment of the Beijing Municipal New Technology Industry Development Experimental Zone on the basis of the "Zhongguancun Electronics Street." After the "Spark Program" was launched in August 1988, high technology industry development zones were also established and developed in other parts of the country. Now, aside from Beijing, the provincial or city governments in Wuhan, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Tianjin, Shenyang, Xian, Chengdu, Changsha, and Guilin have also successively approved the establishment of more than 20 new technology industry development zones in light of their specific conditions and needs and in accordance with the spirit of the "Spark Program."

Reporter: Many scientists, technologists, entrepreneurs, and students studying in overseas areas are particularly interested in the development of the new technology development zones. Could you please tell me more about this?

Li Xue: The new technology industry development zones have gradually become major bases of the "Spark Program." In light of the principle of "developing gradually from starting with small projects to handling large projects and giving play to the advantages," more than 20 development zones in various parts of the country can make full use of their original foundation and conditions, and have been making steady development. Considerable economic results have been achieved in a short period of time. This is indeed encouraging.

Let me quote an example:

The Beijing Municipal New Technology Industry Development Experimental Zone has now approved the establishment of more than 800 enterprises that adopt new technologies and employ a total of 16,000 people, with 70 percent being scientific and technical personnel. They have developed and produced nearly 2,000 items of new technology products, and more than 200 of them have won all kinds of prizes. Although the state made very little investment, the total income made by the whole development zone in 1989 reached 1.78 billion yuan, or increased by 27 percent over the 1988 record of 1.4 billion yuan. Taxes paid to the state treasury amounted to 70 million yuan, or increased by 40 percent over the 1988 record of 50 million yuan. In addition, the development zone also earned \$34 million through product exports. At present, the foreign funds used by the whole zone amount to \$85 million. Through construction in the past more than one year, the development zone has become an enterprise group that achieved the best economic results in Beijing, and its economic results also rank first among all other technology development zones in the country.

Other more than 20 new technology development zones in the country have also made similar progress and achievements, and I will not talk about them one by one in detail.

In short, the "Spark Program" and the new technology industry development zones established for carrying out this program have provided an ideal realm for the high

technology talents to display their intelligence and prowess. We warmly welcome all scientists, technologists, entrepreneurs, and overseas students who have completed their studies to join the tens of thousands of scientific and technical personnel involved in the "Spark Program" to promote the commercialization and economic application of the high technological achievements in our country!

## East Region

### Shandong People's Congress Session Opens 25 Feb

SK2602093190 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Feb 90

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The third session of the Seventh Shandong Provincial People's Congress ceremoniously opened in the Zhenzhuquan Auditorium on the morning of 25 February. Major items on the session's agenda were to deeply implement the spirit of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and of the third enlarged plenum and the fourth plenum of the fifth provincial party committee; to earnestly summarize the work done over the past year; and to mobilize the broad masses of cadres and people throughout the province to further unify their thinking, upgrade their understanding, heighten their spirit, and work with a will to make the province strong. The session participants also discussed ways to mobilize them to unite as one; to wage an arduous struggle; to further and deeply implement the party's basic line; to unswervingly uphold the principle of one center and two basic points; to realistically do a good job in improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening the reform drive; to vigorously enhance the building of socialist democracy and legal systems; to strive to ensure the stability of the province's political situation; and to promote the sustained, stable, and harmonious development of the national economy.

At 0830 that morning, Li Zhen, executive chairman of the session's presidium, announced the opening of the session. [passage omitted]

During the session, Governor Zhao Zhihao, on behalf of the provincial people's government, delivered a work report entitled "Further Improve the Economic Environment, Rectify the Economic Order, and Deepen the Reform Drive To Strive To Stabilize the Situation and Develop the Economy." The work report is composed of the following six parts:

- 1) Our province made stable progress in 1989 by eliminating the interference and overcoming difficulties.
- 2) Efforts should be made to heighten spirit, to advance despite difficulties, and to fulfill the 1990 tasks in an overall way.
- 3) Efforts should be made to unswervingly improve the economic environment and to rectify economic order to maintain the stable growth of the national economy.
- 4) Efforts should be made to further emancipate the mind and to push forward the program of conducting reform and opening to the outside world.
- 5) Efforts should be made to uphold the four cardinal principles to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.
- 6) Efforts should be made to enhance the self-improvement of governments and to better exercise the governmental function. [passage omitted]

Attending the session's opening ceremony on 25 February were executive members of the session's presidium, including Jiang Chunyun, Ma Zhongchen, Lu Hong, Xiao Han, Wang Shufang, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Xu Sen, Yan Qingqing, Li Ye, and Ma Xutao.

Among those who attended the session as observers were members who are attending the third session of the sixth provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committee and responsible people from the provincial level departments.

### Shandong Economic, Trade Symposium Ends

SK2602073790 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Feb 90

[Text] The 10-day Shandong Provincial foreign economic and trade symposium ended in Qingdao on 24 February. This symposium was the first large-scale foreign economic activity that our province held after entering the 1990s. It successfully fulfilled all scheduled tasks and achieved gratifying success in external publicity, foreign economic and technological cooperation, and foreign trade talks. The total export transactions reached \$190 million, which was 1.46 times the planned target and the highest amount ever to come from the trade symposiums. The foreign economic and technological cooperation contracts and agreements totalled 238 in number and involved foreign capital of \$310 million.

The number of units joining the exhibition at the trade symposium was the highest, compared with previous trade symposiums. More than 2,000 foreign businessmen from more than 40 countries and regions attended the symposium. Among them, 42 percent came from Hong Kong and Macao, 22 percent from Japan, 6 percent from Taiwan, and 13 from Europe and the United States. Among the traders from Europe and the United States, the number of traders from the United States ranked first. This showed that we have achieved positive results in breaking the sanctions applied by some Western countries.

The exhibits on display at the trade symposium were rich and varied, having a strong appeal to foreign businessmen. Judging from the transactions, the proportion of machinery and electrical products and high-technology products greatly increased, which showed that the export product structure has greatly improved, and that the quality and varieties of products are being developed in line with the demands of the international market.

At the trade symposium, encouraging results were achieved by the foreign-funded enterprises in their export transactions. The transactions of the 91 enterprises joining the exhibition totalled \$18.61 million, 14 times that of the previous trade symposium, accounting for 10 percent of the total business volume of this trade symposium. This fully showed the tremendous potential



of the Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign cooperative enterprises, and wholly foreign-owned enterprises in expanding exports and creating foreign exchange.

### Shanghai Court Sentences Taiwan 'Spies'

OW2802145990 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
1000 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court yesterday pronounced judgments of first instance in two spy cases.

Defendant (Zhou Yan) was sentenced to life imprisonment and was deprived of his political rights for life, and defendants (Qiu Lin), (Lu Zhengqing), (Feng Jing), and (Tao Weiguo) were sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment ranging from five to 15 years.

(Zhou Yan), 23, was a worker of the Shanghai Joint Woolen Knitwear Co. He went to Japan in March 1988 at his own expense. In June of the same year, he became acquainted with a Kuomintang [KMT] spy from Taiwan by the name of Wu; he then filled out a form and joined a spy organization. He was given operating expenses and trained in secret liaison. After accepting the tasks of collecting intelligence and recruiting spies, (Zhou Yan) returned to the country in September 1988. He successively recruited five people, including (Lu Zhengqing), (Feng Jing), and (Tao Weiguo), as spies in Shanghai and Guangzhou. During the political turmoil in Shanghai, (Zhou Yan) and (Feng Jing), on instructions from their spy organization, collected intelligence on the political turmoil and sent it to their spy organization. (Feng Jing) lurked among the demonstrators and tried to instigate them to stir up trouble.

(Qiu Lin), 30, was deputy general manager of the (Qingyi) Trading Company in Beijing. On the premise of visiting relatives, he traveled to the Philippines, where he contacted a spy from Taiwan in 1987. Under the cover of the Philippine (Taide) Enterprise Company's representative in Shanghai, he accepted spying tasks and returned to the country in 1988. During the disturbances in Shanghai, (Qiu Lin) sent intelligence on the political turmoil and the student movement to an enemy spy organization many times. He also took pictures of demonstrations and sit-ins.

### Central-South Region

#### Guangdong SEZ Tables Market-Oriented Reforms

HK2202015590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 22 Feb 90 p 6

[By Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] The Shenzhen Municipal Government has shelved major market-orientated reforms in the wake of this month's national conference on special economic zones.

These include the introduction of a special currency for Shenzhen's SEZ [Special Economic Zone], relaxation of restrictions on the Hong Kong border and tax exemptions for major consumer goods—all reforms the State Council had expressed reservations about.

A three-day Shenzhen Municipal Party Committee meeting which started on Tuesday has been told that the Shenzhen SEZ should rely more on foreign capital instead of insufficient state funds to finance capital investment.

Officials at the meeting have also been told that Shenzhen would not be exempted from the nationwide austerity programme, though faster economic development would be allowed within the economic zone.

Informed sources said yesterday that the meeting had "reaffirmed the spirit" of the national conference on SEZs, which decided that coastal development would no longer get top priority.

Under the austerity drive, the State Council has decreed that priority should be given to strategic industries rather than SEZs and coastal regions.

Sources said no new State Council policies to boost Shenzhen's economy were spelled out at the party committee meeting. They confirmed that the major reform proposals covering currency, border restrictions and tax exemptions had been shelved because of the State Council's reservations.

"Before the Shenzhen conference, the municipal leaders had planned to push the three proposals, which are important for the development of the city's market economy," one source said.

"But the central government considered the reform proposals too radical and refused to put them on the discussion agenda of the conference."

Shenzhen economists had also urged the municipal government to seek for itself at least 40 percent of the zone's annual foreign exchange profits.

"But in the Shenzhen conference, the municipal leaders agreed to the State Council's decision to collect 80 percent of Shenzhen's annual foreign exchange profits," the source said.

"Shenzhen and the other four SEZs were asked by the central government to resort to foreign capital, instead of state funds, to solve their financial problems."

The Shenzhen Municipal Bureau of Economic Development earlier decided to allow Chinese enterprises in the city to borrow more overseas.

The pro-Beijing TA KUNG PAO yesterday quoted Mr Qin Wenjun, deputy party secretary in Shenzhen, as telling the meeting that the city should strive for more foreign capital.

"We should widen our current channels to absorb foreign capital to finance our airport, ports and highways construction which require a large amount of funds," Mr Qin said. "The prime task of our city is to further improve our investment environment and management of foreign-funded enterprises."

### **Guangdong Supervisory Conference Concludes**

HK0103013790 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial  
Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Governments at all levels must pay attention to these two points in work: One is economic construction and the other is running a clean administration. Vice Governors Yu Fei and Kuang Ji made these remarks at the closing ceremony of the provincial supervisory work meeting yesterday.

At yesterday's meeting Vice Governor Kuang Ji said: Exercising supervision over administration has an important bearing on whether the party's ruling role can remain stable. Therefore, governments at all levels should pay attention to the above two points and turn supervisory organs into deterrent forces against corruption. Violations of discipline must be promptly examined and handled, and corrupt elements must be seriously dealt with. Examination of cases should focus on the abuse of power for personal gain, corruption, bribery, and extortion, which all constitute major and serious cases which have an evil influence.

At the meeting Vice Governor Yu Fei stressed that government leaders, particular first leaders, should take serious account of and support supervisory work.

### **Guangdong Students Conduct Social Investigations**

HK2702131890 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Recently, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee's Higher Education Commission and the Guangdong Provincial Higher Education Bureau have jointly organized the teachers and students of various Guangdong-based institutions of higher learning to carry out social investigations. They have thus far achieved satisfactory results in this respect.

After carrying out social investigations, the college students have strengthened their belief in Marxism; enhanced their confidence in the CPC leadership and the CPC cadres; strengthened their confidence in building socialism with salient Chinese characteristics; and improved their understanding of the importance of safeguarding the political situation of stability and unity. Some students, in light of their own ideological realities, have begun regretting their own involvement in last year's turmoil and student unrest after meditating profoundly over what they did between spring and summer of last year. [passage omitted]

Practice has borne out that to organize students to carry out social investigations in a guided and planned way is

an effective way of carrying out education on China's current national situation and on "one center, two basic points" among the students. This enables the students to clarify some of their confused ideas, correct some of their misunderstandings, and consciously adhere to the four cardinal principles and resist the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. [passage omitted]

### **Guangxi Returns Over 77,000 Vietnamese Refugees**

HK0103022190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 1 Mar 90 p 1

[By Fanny Wong]

[Text] More than 77,700 Vietnamese boat people who tried to make their way to Hong Kong via China in the past 18 months have been sent back to Vietnam by Guangxi provincial officials.

Bracing for a potential exodus of Vietnamese to Hong Kong this year, the Government is hoping that China will step up its efforts in the forthcoming sailing season.

But sources said China had difficulty in doing so due to lack of funds.

Sources close to the Guangxi provincial government, which shares a common border with Vietnam, said the exercise to send back the 77,000-plus Vietnamese had cost millions of yuan for shelter and food before repatriation and for transportation back across the border.

It is understood that, so far, all expenditure has been borne by the provincial government.

Sources said if financial assistance could be provided to China, mainland officials could then step up their efforts as more manpower and facilities could be deployed to intercept the Vietnamese.

Most of the Vietnamese were caught travelling along Guangxi's coastal cities by sea, sources said.

Coastal cities such as Beihai in Guangxi, and Wuchuan and Zhanjiang in Guangdong are among the popular stops for Vietnamese boat people.

The authorities have not ruled out the possibility that some of the boat people intercepted by coastal officials were again attempting to leave Vietnam after having been sent back previously.

Executive Councillor, Mrs Fan Hsu Lai-tai, said she believed the Hong Kong community would not object to offering financial aid to China to stem the flow of Vietnamese if the mainland had difficulty in channelling the necessary resources.

"My reading of the community's sentiment is that they would not mind providing some financial resources if it is reasonable," said Mrs Fan, deputy convenor of the Omelco [Office of Member of Executive and Legislative Council] committee responsible for matters concerning the boat people.

She added that Hong Kong had two options, one would be to allocate resources to Vietnam for the upkeep and eventual repatriation of locally held boat people, or the territory could provide money to China to facilitate repatriation of any Vietnamese caught on the mainland before arrival in Hong Kong.

Mrs Fan expected any payment to China would be much smaller than any amount Vietnam might receive.

She also urged the Government to open discussions with China as to how it could help stem the flow of boat people to Hong Kong.

"With the sailing season ahead of us, if I were the administration, I would really have to start more detailed discussions with China to see how they can help us," Mrs Fan said.

She added that if by April Hong Kong experienced another influx of Vietnamese similar to that seen by the same time last year, and if Vietnam failed to curb the outflow, then China would be another source of help.

Mrs Fan said China could assist by intercepting any boat people en route to Hong Kong and sending them back.

But she stressed that Vietnam had an undeniable responsibility to prevent its people from leaving in the first place.

Hong Kong officials have described as "very cooperative" the help offered by China so far to stop the Vietnamese influx.

"It's very encouraging. The Hong Kong Government is very grateful," the Government's Refugee Co-ordinator, Mr Mike Hanson, said.

According to official statistics, 2,092 Vietnamese boat people made their way to Hong Kong via the Sino-Vietnamese border last year.

Mr Hanson said only 10 per cent of boat people arriving in Hong Kong last year had come using the land route.

#### **Guan Guangfu Attends Hubei Enterprise Conference**

*HK2702144490 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Feb 90*

[Text] The three-day Hubei Provincial Township and Town Enterprise Work Conference concluded in Wuchang on 24 February.

The conference set forth the following six principles guide Hubei's township and town enterprise development: 1) to attach great importance to township and town enterprise development; 2) to continue to implement the eight-character principle in township and town enterprise development; 3) to continue to assist and promote township and town enterprise development; 4) to develop the spirit of hard work and self-reliance and the spirit of striving forward; 5) to strengthen the flexible

operation mechanism which is capable of self-accumulation, self-development, independent operation; assumption of full responsibilities for profits and losses; and self-restriction; 6) to strengthen leadership over township and town enterprise development.

Guan Guangfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee; Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee; and Zhang Huainian, vice governor of Hubei Province, attended and each delivered speeches at the conference.

Those attending the conference included responsible comrades of relevant provincial party and government departments, and leading comrades responsible for township and town enterprise work at the prefectural, city, and autonomous prefectural levels.

The conference participants agreed that in 1989, Hubei's township and town enterprises successfully withstood a series of rigorous tests. At a time when Hubei seriously lacked funds, energy, and raw materials and when Hubei's market was weak, Hubei's township and town enterprises still witnessed a steady development. In 1989, the total industrial output value of Hubei's township and town enterprises topped 28 billion yuan, representing a 13.75 percent increase over the previous year. The net profit gained by Hubei's township and town enterprises in 1989 reached 1.78 billion yuan, representing a 3.97 percent increase over the previous year. In 1989, Hubei's township and town enterprises turned a total of 837 million yuan in taxes over to the state, representing an 18.7-percent increase over the previous year.

The conference participants pointed out that although Hubei's township and town enterprises have witnessed a relatively rapid development in the decade-long reform and opening to the outside world and in the year-long improvement and rectification campaign, they still fall far short of the objective demand of Hubei's economic development and still fail to conform with Hubei's position in the whole country. Therefore, the conference participants stressed that first of all, all the relevant comrades must fully understand that developing township and town enterprises is an important strategic measure for strengthening Hubei's economic strength and maintaining Hubei's social stability. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Hubei's township and town enterprises have played an important role in strengthening Hubei's economic strength. In 1989, the total output value of Hubei's township and town enterprises topped 28 billion yuan, accounting for more than one-fifth of Hubei's aggregate industrial and agricultural output value. Moreover, Hubei's township and town enterprises also absorbed more than 4 million surplus laborers from the agricultural sector, thus contributing to Hubei's rural economic stability as well as Hubei's social stability. Therefore, all the relevant comrades must further deepen their understanding of the strategic importance of township and town enterprises and steadfastly develop township and



town enterprises. Secondly, all the relevant comrades must correctly comprehend and actively implement the principle of readjustment, rectification, transformation, and development. At present, Hubei's township and town enterprises have reached a historical turning point in their development. Nevertheless, Hubei's township and town enterprises are still plagued by such problems as irrational structure, inefficient management, poor product quality, backward equipment, and a lack of reserve strength. Therefore, they need to be readjusted, rectified, transformed, and developed so as to extricate themselves from the current predicament and achieve new development. Third, the planning departments, the goods and material departments, and the banking departments at all levels in Hubei must continue to assist and promote the development of township and town enterprises and create a favorable external environment for Hubei's township and town enterprise development. Fourth, all the comrades should make practical efforts to boost the development of township and town enterprises in the spirit of hard work and self-reliance and the spirit of striving forward. Fifth, all the relevant comrades should make every possible endeavor to deepen the township and town enterprise reform and to further invigorate the existing township and town enterprises. Sixth, all the relevant departments should strengthen practical leadership over township and town enterprises. Leaders at all levels should continue to place township and town enterprise development on the top of their agenda; carry out exhaustive investigations and research; and timely help township and town enterprises solve problems and overcome difficulties in the campaign of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order so as to promote a healthy development of all the township and town enterprises in Hubei.

#### **Guan Guangfu Watches Hubei Revolutionary Drama**

*HK2702064990 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Feb 90*

[Excerpts] Drawing its material from the heroic deeds of (Pan Jinlan) and (Yang Dalan), two heroines like Liu Hulan, the modern local Huangmei Opera—(Lanhuaqing)—staged a performance at the Hongshan Auditorium last night.

Guan Guangfu, provincial party committee secretary; Deputy Secretaries Zhao Fulin and Qian Yunlu, Ding Fengying and Zhong Shuqiao; provincial party committee Standing Committee members; and responsible comrades in the relevant provincial department watched the performance and held a discussion meeting with members of the opera ensemble.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said: [passage omitted] Socialist literature and art should serve socialism and the people. With regard to the presentation of modern dramas and traditional ones, we should put more modern dramas on stage; and the same is true of foreign and Chinese dramas—we should perform more Chinese

dramas. [passage omitted] The provincial party committee has decided to combine the drive to learn from Lei Feng and (Li Bozao) with the drive to learn from (Pan Jinlan) and (Yang Dalan) in a bid to push forward the building of spiritual civilization in our province. So long as revolutionary enthusiasm is inspired, everything can be easily handled. [passage omitted]

#### **Hubei Reports Anticorruption Drive Results**

*HK2802015390 Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese  
25 Jan 90 p 3*

[Text] In 1989 the Discipline Inspection Committees and administrative supervision organs across the province launched an in-depth anticorruption struggle which focused on graft and bribe-taking; took the investigation and handling of corrupt cases as an important measure in punishing corruption; and concentrated on illegal and discipline-breaking cases, such as damage to the economic environment, disrupting the economic order, graft and bribe-taking, power abuses, extortion, serious abuses of powers to procure personal interests, and corruption and degradation.

A total of 14,030 party members—0.61 percent—were punished by the Discipline and Inspection Committees throughout the province. Of this number, 2,531 were expelled from the party; 4,490 were put on probation; 424 were stripped of party posts; and 3,529 received serious innerparty warnings and 3,050 warnings. Of the punished party members, 109 are at or above the county-office levels, and 12 at the prefectural-departmental levels.

Supervision organs across the province have opened files to investigate and deal with 3,433 cases; 2,827 of these cases have been concluded; 2,763 people received or were recommended to receive direct administrative disciplinary actions. Of this number, seven were cadres at the prefectural-departmental level and 56 were at the county-office level, and 191 were handed over to judicial organs. Over 27 million yuan in economic losses were recovered for the state and collective units. The provincial Supervision Department directly handled and investigated 27 cases, concluding 23 of them. Fifteen people received, and eight are due to receive, administrative disciplinary actions. The cases involved six prefectural-departmental level and 14 county-office level cadres.

In 1985 and 1988, Wu Weichang, director and secretary for the party group of the Reception Office of the provincial government (at the deputy-departmental level), through somebody's introduction, appointed on separate occasions a Mr Xia (currently under detention), who was from a peasant construction team in Wen County, Sichuan; and a Mr Li (also under detention), a peasant in Qianjiang City, to be, respectively, leader of the construction team of the guesthouses of the provincial government's reception office, and manager of the Hanyang Managerial Department of the Labor Service Company of the provincial government's Reception Office. Wu Weichang even offered conveniences for the



illegal activities of the two. Preliminary investigations confirmed that, between 1988 and February 1989, Wu Weichang had accepted cash and objects from Xia and Li amounting to 16,700 yuan or so. Wu Weichang was also guilty of serious discipline-breaking and illegal offenses, such as negligence and abuses of duties, abuses of powers for personal interests, and gambling. The provincial party committee and government, having studied Wu's case, decided to mete out to Wu Weichang the punishment of expulsion from the party and terminating his post as the director of the Reception Office of the provincial government. The provincial party committee and government then handed him over to judicial department for further investigation.

Between May 1985 and December 1988, Song Xianting, member of the provincial Planning Commission and deputy director of the provincial Office of the Leading Rectification Group of the Opening Up of National Land (at the deputy-departmental level), repeatedly approved and issued letters of introduction under the name of the Provincial Office of National Land for a Mr Guo, a staff member of Makouhu Irrigation and Drainage Pumping Station in Yuanwuxue City, who had had his pay suspended while still retaining his post (now under detention). Mr Guo used these to obtain quotas of steel materials and automobiles for speculation and profiteering. For his action Song Xianting received from Guo cash and objects amounting to over 11,800 yuan. Furthermore, Song Xianting also accepted flower pots, which Guo had purchased with public funds, and reimbursed his personal travel expenses from the Hanyang-stationed office of the Makouhu Irrigation and Drainage Station. After studying his case, the provincial party committee and government decided to strip Song Xianting of his party membership and his membership in the provincial Planning Commission and of his post as deputy director of the provincial office of the Leading Rectification Group of the Opening Up of the National Land, and to transfer Song to judicial organs for further investigation. Cao Dechang, deputy mayor of Huangshi City, and concurrently commander of the City Urban Renovation Project, wanted to get his son into the university, although his son's results in the higher learning examination were lower than the minimum qualifying grade level demanded of any kind or type of self-sponsored or committee-trained student. Thus, Gao Dechang used his connections to make Huanan Technical Institute "train" his son. He also notified the Tuanchengshan Branch Office of the City Urban Renovation Project Command to pay the 10,000 yuan "training entrustment fee." During the study period, his son claimed and drew at the Tuanchengshan Branch Office a total of over 3,300 yuan for various expenditures. Comrade Cao Dechang had tried hard to refund the money and showed a relatively good attitude toward his own mistakes. The provincial government decided to fire Comrade Cao Dechang from the post of deputy mayor of Huangshi City and submit him to examination by the city People's Congress Standing Committee.

Tao Yulun, manager of the Dangyang City Tobacco Company, also concurrently the chief of the city Tobacco Monopoly Sale Bureau and secretary of the party committee of the bureau, and secretary of the party committee of Dangyang Tobacco Factory, supplied, between August 1984 and May 1987, various conveniences for an individual household from Guangdong Province for speculating on Yunnan's tobacco. He supplied such conveniences as certificates issued by the tobacco company, the "Contract on the Monopolistic Sales of Tobacco Products," a "Delivery Permit for Tobacco Monopolistic Sales," "Delivery Invoice," a "List of Material Sales," bank account numbers, 520,000 yuan of capital, some steel materials, warehouses, and delivery transfers. Tao Yulun also sent some men to participate in the speculative activities of the individual household, who, as a result of all this help, succeeded in speculating in over 720,000 cartons of Yunnan cigarettes, which seriously broke state tobacco monopoly statutes and disrupted the tobacco market. The Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee and Supervision Department have charged the relevant departments to relieve Tao Yulun of duties within and without the party.

Between 1986 and 1988, Qin Zhengguo, former governor of Hefeng County, violated the rules that allocated special funds for special purposes. He approved without proper authority the allocation for other purposes 438,000 yuan of provincial funds earmarked for supporting economically backward and old revolutionary areas. Part of the money was loaned to individuals or used as personal loans. So far 305,000 yuan has not been recovered. As a result of Comrade Qin Zhengguo's improper approval for allocating the special funds for supporting the old revolutionary areas, a total of 678,000 yuan of special funds for supporting old revolutionary areas throughout the county was allocated for other purposes, with the result that 23 old revolutionary areas-supporting projects were suspended, and eight were prevented from being completed, which caused serious consequences. Furthermore, in conducting the residence registration work of "transfer of residence from rural areas to nonrural residence status," Comrade Qin Zhengguo altered the procedure for exercising the examination and approval power in such work, did not conduct serious checks on the individuals and units of applicants, nor did he study these cases with other relevant departments. He approved without proper authority the residence transfers of 74 households—157 people—from rural areas to nonrural areas, seriously breaking the policy line. In June 1989 relevant departments had given administrative warnings to Comrade Qin Zhengguo, but the Provincial Supervision Department, having reviewed his case, and having obtained approval from the provincial government, decided to administratively demote Comrade Qin Zhengguo (from county-level to deputy county-level) as a punishment. The Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee decided to give him innerparty serious warnings.

The Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee and Supervision Committee demand that discipline inspection and supervision committees at all levels seriously carry out the spirit of the party's Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th Central Committee; continue to consider the investigation and handling of illegal and discipline-breaking cases as important measures for punishing and tackling corruption; focus on investigating and handling graft, bribery, extortions, abuses of powers for personal interests, negligence, abuses of duties, extravagant and wasteful acts, and such cases. They must have a high degree of responsible spirit for the party and people; seriously put the handling of cases on top of their work agenda; be responsible; highlight the handling and investigation of important and serious cases; and pay special attention to the investigation and handling of the illegal cases committed by leading organs and cadres. Through investigating and dealing with corrupt cases and tightening discipline, a smooth and healthy development of the improvement and rectification and deepening of reforms of our province will be guaranteed.

#### Wuhan Police Crack Hubei Prostitution Ring

HK2802072390 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 1141 GMT 26 Feb 90

[Text] Wuhan, 26 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—In the course of wiping out the six vices, the police in Wuhan smashed a "black channel" stretching abroad. The police also arrested the ringleaders Chen Weixiong, Zhen Yuanbin, and Lin Fangzhong, who formed the syndicate that induced women to the coastal areas or smuggled them to Macao for prostitution.

According to the police authorities, the syndicate is composed of 80 members. Those arrested include "pimps" from Macao, Zhuhai, and Wuhan as well as prostitutes from the city and the surrounding counties. This is a major case of violation of the law in the city.

It has been reported that since April 1988, in light of the "instructions" from Zhen Yuanbing, a pimp from Macao, Chen Weixiong, a vagrant from Zhuhai who intended to run a barber shop in Wuhan, collaborated in Wuhan with Lin Fangzhong, who was suspended from duties. They induced evil young women to engage in prostitution in Zhuhai and Macao. They reaped profits from introducing and smuggling these women. According to the evidence collected, by the end of last September, Chen Weixiong and Chen Weiguang sent 25 Wuhan women to the coastal areas and Macao for prostitution. During this period, Chen Weixiong, Chen Weiguang, and other "pimps" had sex with these women on numerous occasions.

#### Hunan Outlines 1990 Financial Tasks

HK2102040590 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Feb 90

[Text] The Hunan Provincial People's Government has recently issued a circular demanding that financial and

economic commissions at prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city levels, attach utmost importance to maintaining overall stability in Hunan Province; give full scope to the role played by state-run commerce and cooperative commerce; make every possible endeavor to maintain market stability and overall stability in Hunan Province; further strengthen market management; and mainly focus their work on the following aspects in 1990: 1) The purchase, allocation, and supply of major farm and side-line products, such as grain, cotton, and oil crops; 2) the supply of grain rations and edible oil to urban residents and residents in the disaster-ridden and grain-poor areas; 3) the market supply of vegetables; 4) the supply of such daily necessities as sugar, salt, soap, kerosene, washing powder, and so on; and 5) the development of commercial industries with a view to increasing the effective social supply in Hunan Province.

#### Hunan's Chen Bangzhu Discusses Town Enterprises

HK2802141490 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Township and town enterprises in our province should first be kept stable and then developed. Policies toward them should not be changed very frequently; otherwise, Hunan's economy cannot be stabilized.

This was repeatedly emphasized by Governor Chen Bangzhu when listening to a report on the situation in township and town enterprises at a recent routine meeting of the governor and vice governors.

Governor Chen Bangzhu pointed out: We should acquire a deeper understanding of township and town enterprises, and, in particular, approach the issue from a high strategic plane. Township and town enterprises in our province, he added, should unswervingly forge ahead. The provincial party committee and government have never wavered in their conviction of this point. Any ideas of doubting township and town enterprises are wrong.

Governor Chen Bangzhu also said: We should support township and town enterprises and continue to carry out the previous preferential policies toward them. All departments, and especially planning committees, economic committees, financial departments, tax bureaus, banks, and credit cooperatives, should lend a little hearty support to township and town enterprises. Concerning the development of township and town enterprises this year, major efforts should be focused on readjusting their structure, strengthening their management, and improving their efficiency. [passage omitted]

The governor also set some targets for the development of township and town enterprises this year. He said: The growth rate of township and town enterprises this year should not be below and at 10 percent but should be above 15 percent. This task should be carried out to the letter. He called on party committees and governments at different levels of the province to do a good job in this

field of work and also on cadres and workers of township and town enterprises to brace themselves up, work hard, and strive to fulfill this year's tasks.

### Southwest Region

#### Guizhou Congress Hears Crime Fighting Reports

HK2702145490 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Seventh Guizhou Provincial People's Congress held its third plenary meeting on the morning of 22 February, listening to a report on the work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee by its Vice Chairman Zhou Yansong and to reports on the work of the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate.

The meeting was presided over by Liang Wangui, executive chairman of the presidium. [passage omitted]

In his report, provincial Higher People's Court President Xie Jinhan pointed out: People's courts at different levels of the province achieved great progress in their work in 1989, dealing severe blows at serious criminal according to the law; carrying out the administration of justice in an all-around way; holding first hearings of more than 72,900 cases, which is an increase of 26.4 percent over the preceeding year; and winding up more than 72,600 cases, which represents a rise of 28.5 percent over the previous year. [passage omitted]

Provincial People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator Li Ling noted in her report: People's procuratorates at all levels of the province gave first priority to fighting against corruption and bribe-taking in crushing economic crimes in 1989; to handling over 2,600 cases of graft, an increase of 130 percent over 1988; to placing 1,699 cases on file for investigation and prosecution; and to recovering economic losses of more than 17 million yuan for the state and collective. [passage omitted]

#### Secretary Yang Rudai Attends Sichuan Trade Fair

HK0103020790 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The 1990 Sichuan Provincial Foreign Economic and Trade Fair opened in Chengdu today.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Jin Hongsheng, vice governor of Sichuan Province. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the Sichuan Provincial People's Government, Zhang Haoruo, governor of Sichuan Province, delivered the opening speech.

In his speech, Comrade Zhang Haoruo expressed warm welcome to all the foreign guests attending the trade fair and said that Sichuan is advancing toward the world,

while the world is becoming increasingly aware of Sichuan. No matter what happens internationally, Sichuan will steadfastly implement the principle of opening to the outside world. Sichuan's gate will remain open to all the foreign friends forever. [passage omitted]

Yang Rudai, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee; Zhang Haoruo, governor of Sichuan; and Liu Yan, assistant minister of foreign economic relations and trade, cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony, which was attended by more than 2,000 people. [passage omitted]

#### Sichuan Governor Discusses Reform Achievements

HK2702065790 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT, 22 Feb 90

[Text] To fully affirm the enormous achievements of reform over the past 10 years and strengthen the confidence in deepening the reform during the improvement and rectification period was a demand made at the provincial work conference on economic structural reform, which ended on 22 February 1990. This meeting, which began on 20 February, convened by the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and the Sichuan provincial government, is one of our province's important meetings for the implementation of the principles of economic improvement, rectification, and deepening of reform. The main items under discussion were: To convey and study the spirit of the work conference on the national structural reform, and to study and make preparations for the work of reform in our province this year.

After fully affirming the achievements of reform our province has obtained over the past 10 years and the great changes it has brought about, provincial Governor Zhang Haoruo said: Reform is a socialist self-perfecting and self-developing road for gaining wealth for the people and for increasing the country's strength. We should continue on this road unswervingly and without hesitation. Provincial Governor Zhang Haoruo said: When deepening reform during the improvement and rectification period, we must continue to attach importance to enterprises, the central link, and continue to make efforts to enliven large and medium-sized enterprises. We should urge large and medium-sized enterprises to do more work for the country, and we also need to offer major subsidies to large and medium-sized enterprises in terms of capital, energy, raw materials, transport, and so on. In the meantime, we must not neglect enlivening large numbers of small enterprises. Governor Zhang also said at his speech: We need to readjust structure by means of reform. Provincial Deputy Secretary Song Baorui made a summary of the meeting.

#### Zhang Haoruo Views Sichuan Construction System

HK2802113490 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Excerpt] In speaking at a provincial meeting of construction work, held on 22 February, Governor Zhang



Haoruo pointed out: A good job in improvement and rectification in the construction sphere is of great importance for cutting down the total demand of the province and for gradually leading the province's economy to the path of a sustained, stable, and coordinated development over a long period of time.

He said: The aggregate scale of investment in fixed assets of the province in 1990 and 1991 should be kept at 1989's level. Departments of construction and design were at first affected by the results of controlling the social total demand and curtailing the scale of investment in fixed assets. However, the number of construction workers is second to none in the country. How to solve practical problems that exist in production and management of construction enterprises, and that exist in enterprises and establishments in the urban and rural areas, is not simply an economic issue but a political one, which is related to social stability. [passage omitted]

#### **Sichuan Drug Traffickers Get Death Sentence**

HK2602151290 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in Chinese 0946 GMT 25 Feb 90

[Text] Chongqing, 25 Feb (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—The trial of the gravest heroin trafficking case in Chongqing in the past 40 years ended a couple of days ago. During the first-instance trial, two prime culprits involved in the case were sentenced to death and death on probation, respectively.

In October 1988, two Chongqing individual traders bought 800 g of heroin for 16,000 yuan from a peasant in Duanli county, Yunnan Province. They brought the heroin back to Chongqing and tried to resell it. Around March and April 1989, in collaboration with two other people, the two culprits managed to sell the heroin for 150,000 yuan, but were caught by the police on delivery.

During a first-instance trial, the Chongqing City Intermediate People's Court sentenced prime culprit Chen Wenping to death and deprivation of political rights for life; and sentenced prime culprit Zhang Huagui to death with a two-year reprieve and deprivation of political rights for life. The two other accessories were sentenced to 10 years' and 8 years' imprisonment, respectively.

#### **Tibet Leaders Visit Martial Law Troops**

HK2602061390 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Excerpt] To show the concern of the regional party committee and government and the gratitude of the people of the whole region, on 22 February, party, government, and military comrades of the region and members of the regional general group of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary servicemen and martyrs cordially visited all officers and men of the martial law enforcement troops in Lhasa.

Those who took part in the activity included Dandzin, deputy secretary of the regional party committee; Jiang Hongquan, commander of the Tibet Military District; (Tao Xu), a member of the regional Advisory Commission Standing Committee; Pudoje, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Gong Daxi, vice chairman of the regional people's government; and Tangmai Gongjue Baiyin, vice chairman of the regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee.

At a ceremony held in the Jokhang Monastery in Lhasa, (Danzeng), [words indistinct] and deputy secretary of the Lhasa City party committee, paid cheerful tribute to the important contributions made by the People's Liberation Army [PLA] in safeguarding the motherland, building the border areas, and stabilizing the political situation in Tibet. He said: In the nearly one year of enforcing martial law in Lhasa, we thoroughly crushed the conspiracy of a handful of splittists to stir up turmoil. Fighting hand in hand with us, under very complicated circumstances, the PLA fulfilled fairly well the task of enforcing martial law, having won the trust and support of the party and government and the people of all nationalities. In turn, Commander Zhang Hongquan said that they would never let the party and people down and that they would redouble their efforts to enforce martial law and make further contributions. [passage omitted]

#### **Tibet Holds Reception To Celebrate New Year**

HK2702043890 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government held a grand reception in Lhasa on 22 February to celebrate the impending arrival of the Tibetan calendar New Year.

The grand reception was attended by regional party, government, and military leaders, including Raidi and Basang, deputy secretaries of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; Jiang Hongquan, commander of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Military District; Ma Lisheng, Puquang, and Tudao Doje, vice chairmen of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government; Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, vice chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee; and others, as well as some foreign dignitaries stationed in Lhasa. [passage omitted]

The reception was presided over by (Sun Jingqi), deputy secretary general of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government.

On behalf of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government, Comrade Puquang delivered a speech at the reception.

In his speech, Comrade Puquang said that over the past year, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central



Committee, the State Council, and the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, the people of all nationalities in Tibet have resolutely implemented to the letter a series of principles and policies that the central authorities formulated on the work of Tibet; firmly adhered to the principle of simultaneously promoting regional stability and economic development; and achieved gratifying results in furthering the struggle against separatism. The people of all nationalities have safeguarded the unification of the motherland; maintained regional stability; strengthened nationality solidarity; improved the regional economic environment; rectified the regional economic order; developed the regional economy; improved the livelihood of the Tibetan people; developed economic relations and trade with foreign countries and regions; and expanded exchanges and cooperation with foreign countries and regions.

Comrade Puquang said that in the year 1990, all the comrades in Tibet must make continued efforts to comprehensively implement the spirit of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the spirit of the enlarged Eighth Plenary Session of the Third Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, and all the important instructions issued by the central authorities on the work of Tibet; unify ideology; strengthen confidence; adhere to the principle of simultaneously promoting the regional stability and the regional economic development; maintain overall stability in Tibet; promote the development of various undertakings in Tibet; steadfastly implement all the foreign policies and principles formulated by the central authorities; adhere to the policies for opening to the outside world; further develop friendly relations of cooperation with various countries and regions in the world; and continue to strengthen and expand economic relations and trade as well as cultural and artistic exchanges with foreign countries and regions with a view to solidifying the existing friendship between the people of Tibet and the people all over the world.

The Tibet Autonomous Regional Song and Dance Troupe put on an excellent performance at the reception.

#### **Pu Chaozhu Addresses Yunnan Theory Study Class**

*HK2802140090 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 90*

[Excerpt] Over the past two days, Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered an important speech at a theoretical study class on party building. He addressed questions about unswervingly, comprehensively, and correctly implementing the party's basic line. Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of provincial party committee, discussed his opinions about party building.

Comrade Pu Chaozhu said: In the process of implementing the basic line of the party, it is an important matter to properly handle the relations between adhering to the four cardinal principles and adhering to reform and opening up on the basis of the integration of theory and practice. To properly connect the two basic points,

namely adhering to the four cardinal principles and adhering to reform and opening up, we must, first of all, take economic construction as a center and properly develop the economy. To this end, we must stick to reform and opening up. Practice has proven that to properly implement the general principles and policies of reform and opening up, we must adhere to the four cardinal principles. The reform we advocate is a reform that stresses the premise of guaranteeing the socialist direction, and is a reform for the self-improvement of the socialist system. Comrade Pu Chaozhu urged everyone to have a deeper understanding of the fact that the two basic points are one organic and combined entity, and to properly carry out reform and opening up and to deepen reform. He said: To adhere to the socialist economic characteristic is to adhere to the economic system that integrates socialist planned economy and market regulation; to the relations of ownership with public ownership as the main body under which many other economic sectors can coexist; and to the distribution system under which distribution is made commensurate with the amount of work done and which allows the existence of various distribution modes. We must adhere to a society in which material and spiritual civilizations are simultaneously developed. He stressed: We must improve agriculture, which is our basic undertaking. We will have to spend five to six years to boost our grain output to a new level. In the rural areas, we must adhere to the public ownership system of land, mountains, and forest, whereas agricultural operations are mainly carried out by peasants. We must establish and improve our socialized service system. We must develop infrastructure, such as water and electricity supplies and roads, and conscientiously carry out and give priority to technical and scientific education. When urging all localities to convert their strong points in resources into their economic strong points, Comrade Pu Chaozhu stressed: We must adhere to the integration of industry and agriculture and to the integration of cities and countryside with agriculture as the basis, and we must properly handle and readjust all interests. We must depend on technical and scientific progress and stress good quality and low prices. He hopes that the province will produce more good commodities, like the two kinds of cigarettes, and develop more economic pillars, so that life in Yunnan will be easier. [paragraph omitted]

#### **Yunnan Governor Delivers 1990 Work Report**

*HK0103014590 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 90*

[Text] The Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Yunnan Provincial People's Congress held its opening ceremony in a solemn and warm atmosphere this morning.

It was presided over by Li Guiying, executive chairman of the Presidium of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Yunnan Provincial People's Congress and concurrently chairman of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Comrade Guiying said that the current session should be attended by a total of 606 deputies and was actually attended by some 515 deputies. Thus, the legally required number of deputies attended.

On behalf of the Yunnan Provincial People's Government, He Zhiqiang, governor, delivered the Yunnan Provincial People's Government Work Report to the session.

Comrade He Zhiqiang's report is entitled "Further Improve the Economic Environment, Rectify the Economic Order, and Deepen the Reform, and Strive to Realize a Long-term, Steady, and Coordinated Development of Yunnan's National Economy."

Comrade He Zhiqiang's report is divided into the following three parts: 1) A review of Yunnan's campaign of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order in 1989; 2) the new goals for further improvement, rectification, and deepening the reform; 3) to strive to accomplish the tasks in improvement, rectification, and deepening of reform.

When reviewing Yunnan's campaign of improvement and rectification in 1989, Comrade He Zhiqiang said that Yunnan successfully pushed ahead with economic construction and reform by carrying out the campaign for improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, and by successfully quelling the political turmoil which took place between last spring and summer.

Comrade He Zhiqiang said that in 1989, thanks to the concerted efforts of the people, Yunnan achieved marked successes in developing all its undertakings and basically accomplished all the main tasks of improvement and rectification. In 1989, the total gross national product reached 29.3 billion yuan, representing a 4.7-percent increase over the previous year; national income reached 29.1 billion yuan, representing a 4.2-percent increase over the previous year; aggregate industrial and agricultural output value reached 27.7 billion yuan, representing a 5.2-percent increase over the previous year. The province successfully curtailed the expansion of social demand and gradually increased the effective social supply. Yunnan also successfully mitigated the contradiction between supply and demand and checked inflation. Now the overall economy is developing with a sound orientation.

After outlining the economic tasks for 1990, Comrade He Zhiqiang said that in order to successfully accomplish all of them, Yunnan must steadfastly implement to the letter the spirit of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; attach primary importance to the work of maintaining overall stability in Yunnan; and actively further the campaign for improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform on the premise of maintaining social stability. All the comrades must be ideologically ready to live an austere life; make continued efforts to compress Yunnan's aggregate social

demand; readjust the economic structure; strictly check inflation; stabilize market prices; strengthen the agricultural foundation; and strive to reap a record grain harvest. Yunnan must also make redoubled efforts to carry out the building of key projects and continuously increase economic results by relying on science and technology, and by promoting scientific and technological development, so as to realize a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of its national economy and all undertakings in 1990.

Comrade He Zhiqiang said that in 1990, economic work should mainly aim at: 1) To bring down market retail prices to a level lower than that of the previous year and to keep market retail prices at a level allowed by the state; 2) to raise aggregate provincial industrial and agricultural output value to 29.38 billion yuan, a six percent increase over last year, of which the total provincial industrial output value is to be increased by 7 percent, while the total provincial agricultural output value is to be increased by 4 percent; 3) to raise provincial grain output to 10.25 billion kilograms; 4) to raise the total volume of retail sales of social commodities to 17.6 billion yuan, a 14.3-percent increase over last year; 5) to raise local financial revenue to 6.5 billion yuan, a 6.3-percent increase over last year; 6) to correspondingly raise various quotas concerning economic results; 7) to raise the income of urban and rural residents to a level higher than that of last year; 8) to keep the provincial natural population growth rate within 15.51 per thousand.

Comrade He Zhiqiang said that in order to accomplish all the aforementioned tasks, Yunnan must concentrate her efforts on the following 12 aspects of work: 1) To mobilize and rely on the people of the whole province to push ahead with Yunnan's agricultural development; 2) to continue to curtail the aggregate social demand and to step up the building of key projects; 3) to strive to increase economic results and maintain a steady growth of the provincial industrial and agricultural production; 4) to comprehensively further the campaign of "double increase, double economy;" 5) to further stabilize the market and prices and to make good arrangement for the people's livelihood; 6) to actively and steadily deepen all types of reform and further open Yunnan to the outside world; 7) to attach growing importance to educational, scientific, and technological undertakings and to speed up intelligence development and scientific and technological advancement; 8) to continue to carry out family planning and strictly control the population growth; 9) to speed up the economic development in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities and to practically promote the work of helping the poor; 10) to conscientiously implement various plans for rebuilding earthquake-stricken areas; 11) to greatly promote the building of the socialist spiritual civilization and the building of the nationality-related legal system with a view to maintain social stability in Yunnan; and 12) to actively carry out the building of a clean government and improve the work style of all the party and government organs.

Comrade He Zhiqiang finally pointed out that the year 1990 is a year in which the campaign for improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order will enter a crucial stage. Therefore, to further the campaign and to maintain political, economic, and social stability is at once a glorious and arduous task. In order to accomplish it, all the comrades must steadfastly implement to the letter all the principles and policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council; further strengthen the unity between the Army and the government, between the Army and the people, and among the people of all nationalities in Yunnan under the leadership of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee; continue to develop the spirit of self-reliance and hard work; and make concerted efforts to strive forward, overcome difficulties, accomplish all tasks, and win new victories in the campaign for improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform.

Those acting as executive chairmen at this morning's session also included Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee; Yang Yitang, Wang Shaoyan, Wang Shichao, Yang Ming, Dao Guodong, Yu Huoli, and Bai Zuoguang, vice chairmen of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; (Dong Yikang), (Liu Minghui), (Sun Yuqing), (Li Xingwang), Liu Shusheng, Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, and (Liu Yuntong).

All the members attending the Third Plenary Session of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee attended this morning's session as non-voting delegates.

All the members of the Presidium of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Yunnan Provincial People's Congress were seated at the rostrum. They included (Zhao Shuming), (Gao Zhiguo), (Zhu Jiadi), (Qi Shan), (Yan Yuquan), (Ma Wengong), (Wang Lianfa), (Shao Feng), and (Liang Lin).

Li Shuji and Bao Yongkang, vice governors of Yunnan, also attended this morning's session as non-voting delegates and were also seated at the rostrum.

(Qiu Chuangjiao), president of the Yunnan Provincial Higher People's Court; Li Linge, chief procurator of the Yunnan Provincial People's Procuratorate; Yang Kecheng, Qu Zhongxiang, Xiang Chaozong, Ma Huiting, Bao Hongzhong, Yang Chunzhou, Dao Shixun, and Yang Weijun, vice chairmen of the Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee, were also seated at the rostrum.

Those who were invited to attend this morning's session and were seated at the rostrum also included responsible comrades of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, including Nie Rongui, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, Comrade (Ren Keli), responsible comrades of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Advisory Committee, including (Dang Xiaomin), (Wang Lizhong), (Lin Chao), (Wang Jingru), (Wang Dian),

(Chen Shennian), and (Meng Qi), responsible people of the Yunnan Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, including (Luo Jiguang), former responsible people of the Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee, including (Liang Jia), and Comrade (Chen Peizhong), commander of a certain group Army stationed in Yunnan.

The responsible people of various provincial party, government, and mass organization departments also attended this morning's session as non-voting delegates.

### Yunnan Discovers 146 People Exposed to AIDS

HK2802132690 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese  
8 Feb 90 p 1

[Text] According to the information provided by the office of the provincial Anti-AIDS leadership group, the AIDS Monitoring and Testing Center of the provincial Sanitation and Antiepidemic Station discovered people exposed to the AIDS virus last October. These virus was uncovered in a monitoring and testing activity carried out among drug addicts in some border areas of western Yunnan. After reexamination by the Virus Testing Center of the Academy of Preventive Medicine of the Ministry of Public Health, 146 people were confirmed to have been exposed to the virus.

According to the survey, among these affected people, most of them have the history of intravenous injection of heroin, as well as the phenomenon of sharing needles that are not sterilized. The origin of the plague could have come from somewhere outside the province. Since 1987, when our province started work in monitoring AIDS, up to September 1989, 1,800 people had been tested, and not a single case had tested positive. This time, the province made a very important contribution to protecting promptly and effectively a large number of people susceptible to the disease by taking the monitoring initiative. The province did the monitoring before any case of a full-blown syndrome was discovered.

AIDS is an infectious disease discovered in the early 1980's, with high mortality rate; over 90 percent of the patients died within 3 years, and up to now no effective methods and means are available for treatment. But we can take precautions against this virus. The AIDS virus has a very weak ability to survive in an outside environment, and can be killed by ordinary disinfectants or detergents. It cannot survive an arid condition. At a temperature of 56 degrees Celsius, 99 percent of the virus will die within 30 minutes. The virus can be spread through sex, blood, and from mother to child. Air, water, food, and incest cannot spread the virus; shaking hands, hugging, and dining together are not causes for infection. Therefore, so long as a person refuses to be contaminated by evil influences and establishes good morals and moods, there is no way to be infected.

At present, our province has established the Anti-AIDS Leadership Group, headed by Vice Governor Chen Liying, and has set up a special office to be responsible for work in AIDS prevention in the whole province. The



leaders and experts from the Department of Health and Epidemic Prevention of the Ministry of Public Health have thrice come to our province to make arrangements and give guidance. At present, the key points in work are: Health and epidemic prevention organs at various levels must, in the light of the struggle against the six vices, continue to strengthen work in monitoring the high risk group, and expand the coverage of surveillance; vigorously launch activities in health education and propaganda on hygiene; and health departments of various kinds and at various levels must strictly observe the system of disinfection and isolation to prevent cross infection through medical treatment.

### North Region

#### Article Profiles New Tianjin Mayor Nie Bichu

HK2702114090 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 8, 19 Feb 90, p 33

[Article by Ma Jie (7456 0267): "The Newly-appointed Tianjin Mayor Nie Bichu"]

[Text] On 18 November 1989, Nie Bichu, 62, was elected Tianjin mayor by the 11th municipal People's Congress at its seventh meeting to succeed former mayor Li Ruihuan.

After becoming mayor, Nie said: "In my tenure of office, I will certainly do several solid things for the people in Tianjin." He set a requirement for himself: He will take one-quarter of his time every month to visit grass-roots units, thus finding out the conditions there, listening to the opinions of grass-roots cadres and ordinary citizens, and doing some solid things for the masses.

The second day after he took office, he visited grain shops, coal shops, vegetable shops, and other shops and inspected various residential districts. There, he talked with ordinary citizens and inquired about their living conditions in winter. He also demanded that the supply of vegetables and nonstaple food be guaranteed. The citizens were satisfied with his work.

In January this year, he took five days to twice visit some suburban rural towns and villages. There he talked with peasants in their houses, inquired about their living conditions, and listened to their opinions. On 24 January, he came to the village of Yangzhuang in Jixian County, a county far away from the city of Tianjin. The mayor called on Zhou Fuying, an old lady who is the widow of a revolutionary martyr. The mayor held the hand of the old lady in his, cordially inquiring about her living conditions and asking her whether the food for celebrating the Spring Festival had been prepared. The old lady said that she now received a monthly pension of 58 yuan from the local government and a festival subsidy of 300 yuan. She also raised a pig. The mayor smiled when hearing this. Zhou Fuying's husband sacrificed his life in the anti-Japanese war. The old lady's living expenses were all borne by the local government. May

Nie Bichu then told the village cadres: "The purpose of our work is to enable the masses to lead a good life."

Nie Bichu sincerely told the people's deputies who elected him mayor that he will work conscientiously and fulfill his duty with all his heart and all his might, and that he will not let the people down who trust him. He said that he will properly organize the lives and production of the citizens, properly manage and construct the city, and ensure that the citizens can live and work in peace and contentment.

Nie Bichu was born in 1928 to an intellectual family in Taoyuan County of Hunan Province. His father was a university professor. He was admitted to Beiyang University in Tianjin in 1946, and he joined the Communist Party in school. He studied diligently and did exceedingly well in academic studies. After graduation in 1950, he continued to work as a party cadre in the same university. In the 1950's, he was successively appointed secretary to the Secretariat of the Tianjin City CFC Committee and secretary to the Secretariat of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee. In the early 1960's, he was transferred to a factory as a workshop director and deputy factory director. There he acquired knowledge about managing an enterprise. In the 1970's, he was appointed director of the Long-Term Planning Section of the Tianjin Municipal Planning Commission. In 1983, he was elected vice mayor of Tianjin and was concurrently appointed director of the municipal planning commission. In addition, he is also a member of the 13th CPC Central Committee. Last June, after Mayor Li Ruihuan was appointed a standing committee member of the the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau, Nie became the acting mayor of Tianjin.

Nie Bichu has been engaged in economic and planning work for a long time, so he has rich work experience and has extensive knowledge. He has also been involved in leading the drafting of the Tianjin General Urban Construction Program.

While being a vice mayor in charge of day-to-day affairs, Nie was a right-hand man for Mayor Li Ruihuan. He assisted the mayor in directing urban construction and transformation in light of the general urban construction program. Thus he helped upgrade the urban functions and change the city's appearance. In the past, Tianjin was faced with a serious water shortage, and this caused difficulties in production and the people's daily lives. With the approval of the central authorities, the Tianjin municipal government started the key project of channeling water from the Luan He to Tianjin. The project played a vitally important role in developing industry, upgrading product quality, and improving the people's livelihood in Tianjin.

In the past years, the Tianjin municipal government has always paid special attention to the construction of residential houses. Nie Bichu also assisted Mayor Li Ruihuan in planning and arranging the work in this field. Each year, special funds were allocated to build 3 million



square meters of new housing. From 1981 to 1989, new housing with a total floor space of 28 million square meters was built in Tianjin, and nearly 1 million residents moved into new homes. At the same time, some old houses with simple and crude equipment were renovated and transformed. The per capita housing area has increased from 3.7 square meters to 6.7 square meters, and the citizens can now enjoy better living and working conditions.

Nie Bichu also assisted Mayor Li Ruihuan, with the joint efforts of the people in Tianjin, in arranging the supply of gas fuel for 95 percent of the households in Tianjin within a period of 18 months. The residents now do not need to bother about lighting a coal stove when they need to prepare a meal.

Nie Bichu always maintains a down-to-earth style of work. He is amiable and approachable. After being elected mayor, he established a maxim for himself: "A mayor elected by the people must always serve the people wholeheartedly." This was the strict demand that he set on himself.

In his spare time, Nie Bichu likes to listen to music, especially Chinese classical music and the symphonies. He also likes playing tennis.

Nie Bichu has a harmonious family. His wife is a physician in charge of the internal medicine department of a hospital in Tianjin. His elder daughter is a university teacher, and his younger daughter is an assistant engineer in a research institute.

### Northwest Region

#### Gansu Meeting Discusses Spring Planting

HK2602131690 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Feb 90

[Excerpts] This afternoon, cadres and masses throughout Gansu Province conscientiously listened to the live broadcast of a mobilization meeting held jointly by the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and the Gansu Provincial People's Government on spring plowing production.

In his mobilization speech, Jia Zhijie, governor of Gansu Province, analyzed the situation of Gansu's spring plowing production and put forward the following three tasks for Gansu in this respect: (1) to protect winter wheat; (2) to reap a good spring wheat harvest; (3) to increase autumn grain output. [passage omitted]

Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, also delivered a speech on this year's spring plowing production at the mobilization meeting. In his speech, Comrade Li Ziqi laid particular stress on the following five aspects: (1) In order to boost Gansu's agricultural development, cadres of party and government organs must go to the forefront of Gansu's spring plowing production; (2) In order to promote Gansu's agricultural development, Gansu's agriculture-oriented

service work must be further improved; (3) In order to push ahead with Gansu's agricultural development, Gansu's agriculture-oriented scientific and technological work must make more headway this year; (4) In order to increase Gansu's agricultural production, all the existing CPC agricultural policies must be further stabilized; (5) In order to increase Gansu's agricultural output, Gansu's efforts aimed at resisting natural calamities must be stepped up.

Comrade Li Ziqi emphatically pointed out that during the spring plow season, cadres and masses at the grass-roots level in the rural areas are bound to come across a multiplicity of problems. This situation demands that cadres of party and government organs at all levels go deep to the grass-roots level to become one with the broad masses of peasants and practically help the broad masses of peasants solve their problems and overcome their difficulties.

Today's mobilization meeting was presided over by Lu Ming, vice governor of Gansu Province, and attended by Xu Feiqing, chairman of the Gansu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Ge Shiying, chairman of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee, and some other provincial party and government leaders. [passage omitted]

#### Shaanxi Meeting Considers Spiritual Civilization

HK2702112090 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 24 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening, provincial Spiritual Civilization Building Guiding Committee and Propaganda Department under provincial party committee jointly held in Xian a telecon to further mobilize and make arrangements for carrying out the activities of learning from Lei Feng throughout the province. Xu Shanlin, vice provincial governor and deputy director of the provincial Spiritual Civilization Building Guiding Committee, made a mobilization speech at the meeting. [passage omitted]

In his speech, he urged the broad masses of party members, cadres, and people to fully understand the significance of the activities of learning from Lei Feng. He said: Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have focused our attention on economic work, persisted in reform and opening up, and scored encouraging achievement in the building of material civilization. However, the building of our socialist spiritual civilization has also been seriously challenged. This challenge come from two aspects: (1) In the course of developing socialist commodity economy, we pursue the principle of commodity exchanges, and this has battered our political life, and practical work. It has also affected the political quality of communist party members of serving the people wholeheartedly. (2) In the process of opening up to the outside world, bourgeois ideology, including political viewpoints of bourgeois liberalization [words indistinct] were accepted by some of our youths. [passage omitted]

He continued: Some people are hostile to the leadership of the Communist Party, and socialism. They intend to take the capitalist road. Experiences and lessons have told us that while promoting the building of material civilization, we must also strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Lei Feng was a communist fighter who was nurtured by socialist system, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and grew under the leadership of the CPC. In his common work, he threw his limited life into the unlimited course of serving the people. He worked hard to make very great contributions. His clear-cut class stand, revolutionary spirit of keeping his actions in line with his deeds, selfless devotion for the communist cause, and excellent quality of struggling hard should become model from which people throughout the country should learn. [passage omitted]

Xu Shanlin stressed: The key to the success of the activities of learning from Lei Feng lies in our selfless efforts to serve the people wholeheartedly in our respective posts. Party and government organs must be clean and honest, and establish close ties with the masses. Young workers and staff members, who are the masters of their own affairs, must make efforts to increase production, and enhance their product quality. Those who are working in service trade must provide people with good service. Teachers must set a good example, and teach their students well. Student must have a correct political orientation to learn knowledge and technical know-how well. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, Xu Shanlin emphasized: To profoundly and extensively carry out the activities of learning from Lei Feng, it is necessary to organize some cadres and people to go out to the streets to promote the activities. But this must not be regarded as the main way for learning from Lei Feng. What is important is that we should learn from Lei Feng's spirit, put his fine qualities in our actions, and grasp political work well.

### **Xinjiang Cadres Go To Grass-Roots Level**

*HK0103023590 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1230 GMT 26 Feb 90*

[Excerpts] Recently, Li Shoushan, deputy secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and concurrently director of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Rural Work Group, led a group of cadres drawn from various regional party and government organs to southern Xinjiang, to carry out investigations; help local people solve problems and overcome difficulties; promote stability; and push ahead with spring ploughing production in those areas.

After arriving at the grass-roots level, Comrade Li Shoushan immediately went to a number of units to investigate the situation, and hold talks with the cadres and masses there. He also ordered immediate supply of chemical fertilizer to the areas suffering from lack of it for months. [passage omitted]

Comrade Li Shoushan's practical work style has been praised by many comrades working at the grass-roots level.

### **Administration, Development Planned for Spratlys**

*OW2802131090 Taipei International Service in English  
0200 GMT 28 Feb 90*

[Text] The offshore Pratas and Spratly Islands in the South China Sea will be put under the administration of Kaohsiung City starting on 1 August, thus paving the way for the development of the two islands' fishery resources.

A city spokesman said that Kaohsiung is preparing a detailed development plan for the two islands. The ROC [Republic of China] Government last year unveiled a monument on Taiping Island in the Spratlys, which straddle the strategically important ocean route between northeastern and southeastern Asia, as a symbol of ROC sovereignty over the islands.

### **Ministry Predicts More East Europe Trade**

*OW2602032690 Taipei CNA in English 0245 GMT  
26 Feb 90*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 26 (CNA)—Two-way trade between the Republic of China [ROC] and Eastern Europe is expected to increase about 25 percent in 1990, the Ministry of Economic Affairs predicted last Saturday.

According to government statistics, ROC-Eastern Europe trade totaled 538 million U.S. dollars in 1989, with a surplus of 210 million U.S. dollars in Eastern Europe's favor. In 1980, the trade volume was a mere 70 million U.S. dollars.

Most noteworthy, an Economics Ministry official said, was that the nation's trade with the Soviet Union reached 141 million U.S. dollars last year, more than tripling the total for 1988.

The ROC Government allowed direct trade with all East European countries except the Soviet Union and Albania in July 1988. Since then, bilateral trade has increased dramatically.

The ROC's major exports to Eastern Europe included computers, monitors, integrated circuits, textile products and apparel, and shoes. Major import items from that part of the world were steel, chemicals, and textile machines.

The Economics Ministry said it believed Eastern Europe, with a total population of more than 400 million and a per capita income higher than 3,000 U.S. dollars, would be a potential market for ROC products.

The ministry also urged local businessmen to intensify their efforts in tapping the vast market as Eastern European countries become more and more open to the outside world.

### **Premier Li Gives Report at National Assembly**

*OW0103084190 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2300 GMT 27 Feb 90*

[Text] Premier Li Huan yesterday presented to National Assembly deputies a report card on the work of his government during the past year.

He pointed out that the greatest successes we should be proud of are those achieved in implementing (?constitutional rule).

He said: Because of the wisdom and hard work of the government and people of the Republic of China in the past six years, Taiwan's economy [words indistinct] many years has become even stronger and the influence has become more wideranging.

### **President Li Stresses Importance of Faith**

*OW0103084290 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2300 GMT 27 Feb 90*

[Text] President Li Teng-hui stressed yesterday that faith is most important at a time when (?national) survival is at stake, and that any [word indistinct] and difficulties can be surmounted with strong faith and resolution.

Ever since the convening of the provisional plenary session of the ruling Kuomintang Central Committee, the political stage has been permeated with gossips and rumors, and [word indistinct] are very much concerned with the development of the political situation as a whole.

Commenting on the current political situation while visiting some national assemblymen last evening in the company of Li Yuan-chu, secretary general of the presidential office, President Li said that he understands why there are so many rumors in society, but some rumors are simply too far-fetched.

President Li said with special earnestness: Everyone should have faith at this time.

### **Liang Su-jung Elected Head of Legislative Yuan**

*OW0103083890 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2300 GMT 27 Feb 90*

[Text] In a peaceful atmosphere the Legislative Yuan yesterday elected [words indistinct] Liang Su-jung and Liu Sung-fan as its president and vice president.

At 0924 today, members of the Legislative Yuan stood up to observe one minute of silence to mourn those who died in the 28 February Incident in 1947.

The incident, which had long been considered the most sensitive political event, has finally received the attention of the highest legislative organ. Liang Su-jung, the presiding acting president [title as heard] of the current Legislative Yuan session, stressed the need for people to dissolve the hatred in their hearts, saying that that a similar tragedy should never happen again.

Yesterday's election of Liu Su-jung and Liu Sung-fan for president and vice president of the Legislative Yuan was boycotted by Chao Shao-kang, Li Sheng-feng, and four other newly elected legislators who are Kuomintang members. They abstained from voting to express their protest and dissatisfaction.

### **Three Violent Protesters To Be Prosecuted**

*OW2702175490 Taipei International Service in English  
0200 GMT 22 Feb 90*

[Text] The Taipei District Prosecutors Office stated on Wednesday that they will prosecute three individuals who were arrested on Tuesday night in the violence which erupted outside the Legislative Yuan. Because of

the clashes inside and outside of the legislature, the election of the Legislative Yuan speaker and vice speaker was put off until 27 February. Opposition demonstrators calling for a revamping of the Yuan and retirement of senior lawmakers clashed with riot police throughout the day. Over 70 police were hurt in the melee, in which windows were broken, cars were overturned, trees set on fire, and police were pelted with rocks and bottles. At nine in the evening, police forcibly dispersed the crowd who refused to leave even after senior lawmakers had been escorted out of the Yuan building.

The prosecutors office said that the violent protesters will be dealt with according to the law, as when people challenge the law, the prosecution cannot sit idly by.



## Hong Kong

### Li Peng Meets Chamber of Commerce Delegation

OW0103114890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1110 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng told a group of visitors from Hong Kong on Wednesday that the Chinese Government has reiterated on many occasions that its policy of reform and opening to the outside world will remain unchanged.

At a meeting with a delegation from the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce on February 28, Li said China will not shut its own door.

"It is beneficial to overseas investors that China remains stable politically and economically," he said. "Everybody who is sincere in economic co-operation with China will hope China is stable."

The delegation, led by Margaret Jack, president of the China Committee of the Chamber, was composed of representatives stationed in Hong Kong of 22 transnational corporations and banks in Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, Federal Germany, Italy, Hong Kong and other countries and regions.

Established in 1861 and a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce is the oldest and biggest trading organization in Hong Kong.

Li Peng extended a warm welcome to the delegation, saying that he was delighted to meet so many old and new friends.

Answering questions raised by the visitors, Li said China has achieved successes in more than a year's economic readjustment and its economic situation has improved remarkably. China can certainly overcome its temporary difficulties.

He told the visitors that under the development plan, China's national economy will grow at an annual rate of about six percent in the next 10 years and its present GNP will be doubled by the turn of this century.

He assured them that with the further implementation of the economic readjustment policies and the deepening of reform, China's economy will grow in a sustained, stable and harmonious way, and there will be broad prospects for foreign traders to invest in China.

The Chinese Government will further provide a good environment for overseas investors, including those from Hong Kong.

Referring to a recent meeting on Special Economic Zones, Li said three points were affirmed: one, the establishment of the zones is correct and they will be continued; two, the zones should serve as a window for opening to the outside world and a base for an export-oriented economy; and three, the zones should also

implement the policy of combining the planned economy with market regulation.

But, he said, the scope of market regulation can be wider than in other places, and the practice of a planned economy is aimed at greater expansion of the export-oriented economy.

Margaret Jack said that all members of the delegation are China's friends and long-term co-operators and have participated in co-operative projects in many important fields. Come what may in the world, she said, they will remain unchanged in expanding economic and trade ties with China.

### Wang Bingqian Meets Delegation

OW2802061790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1110 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 27 (XINHUA)—Wang Bingqian, Chinese state councillor and minister of finance, met a delegation of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce here today.

The delegation, led by Margaret Jack, president of the China committee of the chamber, is composed of representatives stationed in Hong Kong of 22 transnational corporations and banks.

### Liberal Legislators Deplore Draft Basic Law

HK0103021590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 1 Mar 90 p 7

[Text] Liberal legislators, Mr Martin Lee Chu-ming and Mr Hui Yin-fat, have accused Britain and China of a "shameful sell-out" of Hong Kong interests in the Basic Law talks.

The two were among four councillors who pledged support for the McGregor motion to "deplore the extremely undemocratic political model proposed for the Basic Law".

Mr Hui condemned Beijing and London for betraying Hong Kong people through "hypocritical and despicable tricks".

By entering into an agreement with China, Britain had stripped the Hong Kong Government of its authority and credibility to govern the territory, he said.

He accused Britain of kowtowing to Beijing by breaking its promise of democracy for Hong Kong, and demanded a British explanation of why it abandoned the Omelco [Office of members of Executive and Legislative Councils] consensus.

"Hence, in the name of justice and in order that Hong Kong people can understand the story behind the secret agreement, the British Government ought to explain the reasons for turning their back on the Omelco consensus."

He said Britain had failed to live up to its repeated promises for democracy for Hong Kong since the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration in 1984.

"In fact, such slogans have aroused resentment and shattered our faith in Britain to fight for our interest," he said.

"Gone was the courage that the British Government has shown after the June 4 incident when it condemned China and set the conditions for negotiations. Instead, Britain has adopted an appeasement attitude towards China."

Mr Martin Lee said: "British claims that they are acting in our interest have a brittle and hollow ring to them."

He said Whitehall had made "no effort to cover their shameful capitulation to China even with the fig leaf of popular support that they went to such contortions to procure in 1987", when they decided not to introduce direct elections in 1988.

"We must fight for what we believe to be right, for ultimately we the people of Hong Kong will have the government that we deserve," he said.

Mr Lee dismissed the motion sponsored by Mr Allen Lee Peng-fei as lacking in both commitment and direction.

"We must either tell the people of Hong Kong that we still mean what we said, in which case we must vote for McGregor's motion, or we tell them we no longer mean what we said, in which case we should vote against it.

"Of course, we are entitled to change our minds, but the public who is still strongly behind us is entitled to know why.

"Many people feel that both the British and the Chinese governments have betrayed them. Are we also to abandon them?" he asked.

By rejecting the Omelco consensus, Mr Lee said, London had not only snubbed Omelco but also admitted it would not be bound by Hong Kong people's wishes.

"If the people of Eastern Europe had allowed themselves to be bound by the self-defeating logic that they must accept what they are given and that they should not aspire for democratic change, the heroic events of the past six months would never have happened," Mr Lee said.

He insisted that Hong Kong people should continue to strive to have the Basic Law amended.

"For us to accept this model is to encourage our people to flee Hong Kong. The moment that we give up and stop trying to realise our aspirations will be the end of Hong Kong," he said.

"Hong Kong people will question whether the legislators have courage in their convictions, if they give up their fight and abandon their own proposal."

Mr Lee said it was vital to hold a full debate over the Basic Law as a whole as soon as possible. The councillors' current debate is confined to the political model as stipulated in the draft mini-constitution.

"Some people have attempted to separate the Basic Law into a convenient section, and they tell us that 80 per cent of the document is good, as if we need not worry about the other 20 per cent.

"The Basic Law, however, is not a primary school students' test paper; it is our constitution. It is a dangerous act of self-deception to separate the political system from the other parts of the Basic Law," he warned.

### **New Group To Work for 'Better Hong Kong'**

*HK2602020390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 26 Feb 90 p 5*

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] A newly-formed political group, the Association for a Better Hong Kong, wants to act as a think-tank to solve a wide range of problems facing the territory in its transition to Chinese rule in 1997.

Comprising about 50 professionals from various fields, the group wants to promote a sense of active commitment among local people looking into the political, economic and social problems of the territory for a better Hong Kong.

Speaking after its inaugural meeting yesterday, the elected chairman, Mr Fung Ho-keung, said: "Hong Kong is facing a series of major problems and challenges. With the promulgation of the Basic Law next month, we will enter a substantial phase in the transitional period.

"The reality is that we have to unite to solve disputes in a calm, pragmatic and co-operative way," he said.

"We're convinced the continued prosperity and stability and openness of the territory in the transitional period depends on the energy of the Government and the active participation of the community."

He said they would try to develop contacts with people in different fields such as labour and education to tap their views before "putting forward reasonable and workable proposals to the Government".

"We want to pool the wisdom and resources of the community in seeking a solution to the many problems facing us. We will also cooperate with other groups over some issues," he said.

However, Mr Fung, a Basic Law Consultative Committee member, said they have no plan to form any alliance with other groups on political participation.

"We have no plan to go into politics," he said.

"Different groups play different roles in a society. As a matter of principle, we support political participation and welcome members to run for a seat in their own capacity. But the group itself will not field candidates," he said.

Originating from a campaign called "Hong Kong People Building Hong Kong", organised by a group of professionals to restore public confidence after the June 4 massacre in Beijing, the new group, which is considered politically moderate, said it welcomed members from all walks of life.

It said it would strive for the building of Hong Kong in five major areas: politics; economy; people's livelihood; manpower, science and technology; and infrastructure.

A group vice-chairman, Dr Tse Ka-kui, said: "Of course, we are also concerned about the political development. But there are a number of more acute and important problems that call for a solution.

"We hope it's a think-tank for the society as a whole and speaks for the conscience of the community," said Dr Tse, the general manager of the Shui On Investment Company.

An executive committee member and founder of the new group, Mr Cheng Kai-nam, said: "Political participation should not be simply confined to elections. Many problems such as the operation of the government cannot be solved by an increase of the number of directly elected seats."

Mr Fung said the Government, which was suffering from low morale and the brain drain in its civil service, would face more fierce grillings from the community as it moves towards greater democracy.

"This will deal a blow to the long-standing legitimacy and high efficiency of the administration," he said.

"The active participation of different sectors is a concrete move to support the Government."

#### **Leaders Consider 'Immediate' Refugee Repatriation**

HK0103015190 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 1 Mar 90 p 1

[By Paul Harrington]

[Text] The Government is considering a scheme to turn back incoming boat people as they arrive.

As negotiations on mandatory repatriation remain deadlocked in Hanoi, the Government is looking at ways of dealing with the imminent "sailing season".

In a closed-door meeting last week the Chief Secretary, Sir David Ford, outlined to Legislative Councillors a pilot scheme to refurbish boats and persuade the Vietnamese to travel on.

The scheme is being considered as calls to scrap the first-asylum policy increase.

But Sir David warned that refusing entry to boats could result in trade sanctions from the U.S.

He said the Government had to be prepared to give orders to the Marine Police not to pick up even those boat people whose vessels were sinking if a push-off policy was adopted.

At the same time, the chief secretary said the Government was close to purchasing a ship to return screened-out boat people to Vietnam as part of the rapid turn-around scheme envisaged.

It would allow for the immediate screening of new arrivals, seen as the strongest way to send a deterrent message back to Vietnam.

The proposal was put to the Vietnamese authorities by the British Minister with Responsibility for Hong Kong, Mr Francis Maude, last week.

Yesterday Security Branch officials told the Omelco [Office of Members of Executive and Legislative Councils] security panel the Government intended to buy and refit a suitable ship ready for sailing by May.

Security panel member Mr Hui Yin-fat said using a ship was cheaper than flying the boat people home and it could transport more.

The Government envisioned five sailings of 500 people each a month.

But the scheme is dependent on the resumption of mandatory repatriation.

Last week, Mr Maude said an agreement with the Vietnamese should be reached by the end of February.

Yesterday, however, talks were postponed without agreement.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said talks would continue: "The first round of talks has been completed. We have put a number of points to them and they will consider them."

He said the main obstacle was the use of force to return the boat people.

A form of words which would allow people to be returned without expressly agreeing would have to be found, he said.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Mr Nguyen Co Thach is currently in Indonesia and it is unlikely any serious discussion will go on in his absence.

British Ambassador to Hanoi Mr Emrys Davies said he was optimistic agreement could be reached soon and was pressing Hanoi to accept the resumption of mandatory returns on July 1.

The Vietnamese are reluctant to agree to further forced returns, partly due to U.S. opposition.

But the Government has seen "signs of movement" in the U.S. position. Legislative Councillors have been told the U.S. State Department and the Refugees Bureau had, to a large extent, accepted the need for a policy shift.

At last week's Omelco briefing members were also told that the U.S. was seriously considering using Guam, a Pacific island under U.S. protection, as a detention centre for Vietnamese boat people.

The Governor, Sir David Wilson, has spoken to the U.S. consul-general registering his deep concern at Washington's position.

He told Mr Donald Anderson the U.S. must give practical assistance to Hong Kong, having delayed the mandatory repatriation process.

The U.S. is also being asked to contribute to the planned construction of a new detention centre on Tai A Chau which will be debated by the Finance Committee tomorrow. Legislators are being asked to provide \$115 million for the centre.

They have been warned that failure to approve the funds may result in a further request for a new prison, a more costly project.

Meanwhile, a group of Vietnamese boat people feared lost in bad weather while trying to reach Hong Kong from Macao has been found.

Marine Police intercepted three vessels with 107 Vietnamese on board off western Lantau at about 6.50 pm yesterday.

The 47 men, 33 women, 14 boys and 13 girls, are in good health. They were processed at the Green Island reception centre.



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

27 March 1990

